THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Another Disaster at Sea.

The City of Brussels.

A New Orleans Mad House.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CRIPPLED AT SEA.

The City of Brussels Loses Her Propeller—The Prospects of Her Passage.

Another ship has been crippled, and another serious accident has befallen one of our splendid ocean steamships. At one time it is the season of fires, then railroad slaughters, again steamboat horrors on our rivers, but this winter and spring a strange succession of disasters at sea.

The latest has visited the City of Brussels, of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company. This steamer is almost entirely new, A 1, of 3000 tons register, with four decks, twenty-three feet draught of water, iron built, constructed in Glasgow, ship-rigged, with seven bulkheads, and is run by the Inman line.

The City of Brussels cleared from New York on the 26th of March, sailing on Monday, the 28th ult. In latitude 41 16 north, longitude 60 west, she was spoken by the steamship Idaho (Williams & Guion), at 8 A. M. on April 1. The Idaho was from Liverpool, sailing from that port on the 23d ult. The City of Brussels was under sail, and Captain Kennedy reported that he lost his propeller on the 31st ult., and since then a whole suit of sails had been blown away. At the time of the speaking the City of Brussels was under full sail, close hauled, and heading southeast.

The Idaho remained by the disabled steamship for two hours, and took letters from Captain Kennedy to his friends in New York, and from some of the passengers to their friends. Every one was well on board at the time. These are all the facts that have been ascertained about the accident to her machinery.

Of course there is little or no danger, save in the fact that as an iron steamer she must rely entirely upon her sails against adverse winds in a stormy month, and when she has already sacrificed one complete suit of canvas to the elements.

The passage, if the breezes or gales (and she must bow to either) are easterly, will require long and tedious tacks and reaches to windward, and the passengers may look for a long stay on the rolling deep. It seems that a species of insanity has taken hold of sea captains and their superiors of late in assuming that once under way for European or American shores there is no such thing as returning to port for relief and repairs. The culpable part of Captain Kennedy's action is that he was only three days from New York and could easily have docked his vessel and made out a requisition for fresh canvas. Concerning the accident to the propeller, in itself it is hardly dangerous, but where the screw is very heavy its loss lightens the vessel by the stern and of course deprives her of a motive power to defy winds, currents or leeway. There can be but one opinion as to the duty of the commanding officer, and that is, in view of the cases of the City of Boston, the Venezuela, the Smidt, and the other crippled vessels, his action should have been deliberate and full of caution. From the bald facts reported the reader can judge.

MAD-HOUSE HORRORS.

Two Maniacs Beat a Third to Death—The Survivors Badly Mutilated—Lax Discipline.

A gory transaction occurred in this city about two weeks ago, and we did not learn of it until last Thursday.

It is a well-known fact that the Insane Asylum located within the walls of the Parish Prison is and has been carelessly conducted for a long time, and as an evidence of the assertion we publish the following:—

Three maniacs, one of them quite beyond control, were placed in one small cell for the night. At first, they cowered in corners, only glaring one at the other, however, not speaking. On the night in question there was a single watchman on duty, and he a lad, unable to handle an ordinary sized man, and he must have slept while on guard.

Some time during the night the maniacs grew restive, and began to fight as only insanity can fight. One, a Hebrew, was a horrible sight the following day, his many wounds indicating that both hands and teeth had assailed him. He was so badly beaten that he died soon after.

When an alarm was hastily given one of the three was stretched on the floor, mangled, his head unrecognizable, so swollen was it. The flesh on his head and arms was literally torn from the bones, while not an inch of his emaciated body but told plainly of murderous blows dealt by strong hands. Mutilated and festering, the unfortunate wretch was quickly carted off to the Potter's Field. He was an Irishman, it is thought, and his name was McGrath or McGraw, about thirty years old, and that is all we learned of him.

The third was a Frenchman, and at times uncontrollable. He, too, bore numerous marks of unusual violence, such as no sane person could possibly live under, and doubtless he has since died from the effects of that night's battle. His wounds were made by a stave from a bucket, the only weapon the maniacs had.

So far as we can learn, no report of these horrible occurrences ever reached police authorities, nor can we learn that the Coroner held an inquest on the murdered men. Secrecy has covered these sad events until to-day, when we, as faithful chroniclers, have made an effort to expose outrages which must attract the immediate attention of our Grand Jury.—*New Orleans Republican.*

VISITING COUNCILMEN.

Philadelphia City Fathers Inspect the Pittsburg Workhouse and Pronounce it a Model Institution.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday says:—

Friday afternoon a delegation of members of the City Councils of Philadelphia arrived in the city for the purpose, as stated in our paper, of examining into our house of correction system. They put up at the Monongahela House, and, though no formal reception took place, they were met by Mayor Brush and several leading citizens who extended to them the hospitalities of the city. Dinner over, they visited the Fort Pitt Foundry in company with the Mayor, and they expressed themselves highly pleased with the examination of this mammoth establishment. The evening was spent at the Opera House.

On Saturday the party visited the Workhouse at Claremont, and the largest part of the day was spent there. Photographs of the building, the cells, etc., were furnished each of the Councilmen, and they commended the managers in the highest possible manner for the judgment displayed in the erection of the building. As a further expression of their opinion they decided to, immediately on their return to Philadelphia, order plans for the building of a Work House similar to ours, excepting that the cells will be a little wider and larger, and the house will be twice as large as ours. What higher commendation could have been given? Late in the afternoon the party came to town, and in the evening took their departure for Philadelphia.

The party is composed of the following gentlemen:—Walter Allison, T. W. Cappell, D. Cramer, E. N. Shallcross, S. G. King, D. P. Ray, Thomas Lewis, George W. Hall, William S. Allen, William R. Hannah, L. C. Willitts, M. H. Johnson, James A. Windvine, and Frank Cramer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Instructions to the Grand Jury.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning the special *venire*, issued yesterday by the Sheriff, was returned and the Grand Jury was completed. B. F. Bonham, Esq., was appointed foreman, and his Honor then proceeded to charge the gentlemen as to their duties, as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—The first Monday of every month, being the commencement of each term of this Court, brings a new Grand Jury, from the body of the county, to make inquiry and presentment, as well of all such matters and things as shall be given them, as of these things which they shall know to be presentable. You are here now, in pursuance of law, for the purpose referred to, and it becomes the duty of the Court to give you some general instructions in regard to the proper performance of your responsible duties.

I am glad to be able to say to you, that while crime is still fearfully prevalent in this city, it cannot be said to be on the increase. It appears to have reached the point of culmination, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the present year will show a decrease.

From the twenty-third annual report of the Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, recently published, I learn that the whole number of commitments for the year 1869 was 18,305, against 17,620 for 1868. This shows an increase in the number of commitments of 685 for the year; but the same authority states that while there has been this increase of commitments, the number of persons actually committed has been less than last year. The reason for this is thus stated in the report referred to:—

"It was till lately the practice of the committing magistrates to include in the charge of drunkenness also disorderly conduct, by which offenders were committed to prison for a period of thirty days, to be held for a whole or a part of this sentence, at the discretion of the inspectors. Vagrants of this class are now committed for intoxication only for a period of twenty-four hours, and not unfrequently return half a dozen times during a month."

This increase in the number of commitments is evidently, as indicated by the above, in the one item of commitments for intoxication, the number of such for 1869 being 3546, against 2025 for 1868. While upon this subject it is proper to say that the official report referred states that of the whole number of commitments for this year, 13,987, or more than three-fourths, are traceable to intemperance, "for, with scarcely an exception in the cases enumerated, drunkenness is an accompaniment of the special act for which the commitment is made."

I do not propose to comment upon these facts. There are some truths that are in themselves so palpable that it but weakens their force to attempt to illustrate them.

Of the commitments during the past year, 11,203 were committed for trial. Of this number 5750 were discharged by the committing magistrates, and of the remainder the bills of indictment were ignored by the Grand Jury to the number of 580. From which it will be seen that a vast proportion of the commitments are for the most trivial causes, in many cases brought, I have no doubt, to make fees for the officers.

While this is one evil which, to a certain extent, is beyond your reach, you can still very materially correct it by the control over the costs which the law gives you in certain cases.

In cases less than felony—of the class known as misdemeanors—it will be your duty, when the bill is returned "ignoramus," to decide and certify on such bill whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution.

By a judicious exercise of this power you can do great good. Where the cases are trifling in their character, or have their origin in malice, or a design to oppress, you should not hesitate to ignore the bills and put the costs upon the prosecution. Such action on your part will have a tendency to check the bringing of unfounded prosecutions for petty offenses, and leave the court comparatively free to dispose of the graver and more important matters, affecting the whole Commonwealth, which are constantly coming before it.

But it would not be right when prosecutions have been commenced in good faith against parties charged with misdemeanors to put the costs upon the prosecutor, for the mere reason that the case is not made out before the Grand Jury. You should discriminate between such cases and those that are wanton and malicious, or petty in their character, or which have been brought to gratify some private grudge, or accomplish some purely private end.

Of the large number of prisoners committed to the County Prison for trial during the past year, nearly two-thirds were discharged without trial. This is not a flattering commentary upon our system of administering justice, and is painfully suggestive of oppression and extortion in the name and under color of the law.

There can be no doubt but that our late unhappy civil war had the effect of educating men to crime. This is one, and perhaps not the least, evil growing out of that conflict. But it is to be hoped that such influences are becoming daily weaker, and before many years will have disappeared altogether. There are other causes of crime in active operation, and which, instead of diminishing, appear to be gaining strength.

The most to be dreaded, because by far the most potent, is the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. I can add nothing on this subject to the statistics I have already given. This is the skeleton in every closed—the dark shadow which follows us wherever we go.

A weak sympathy with crime and with criminals in many cases interferes with the proper administration of justice, and affords aid and comfort to those who violate the law. There is nothing that has so great an effect in preventing the commission of crime as the *certainty of punishment*. And when to certainty is added promptness, criminals will soon learn to seek an atmosphere more congenial to their pursuits.

Among the strictly local causes which have a most important influence in promoting crime is the overcrowding of the criminal department of the County Prison. The inspectors in their report say:—

"The separate system, once the especial pride of Pennsylvania, has long been abandoned in every department of the prison, and even in the convict corridors, two, three, and even four prisoners are placed together in a single cell."

Under this system young men and boys are educated to crime as systematically and as thoroughly as others of our young men are educated at college. They graduate as regularly in the one school as in the other, with this difference, that the graduates in our criminal school are invariably apt scholars, and leave the institution with a thorough knowledge of every art necessary to make the perfect and successful villain. How long the enlightened and public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia will consent to thus educate, at their own expense, a large class of our youth for the commission of crime, remains to be seen. There appears to be an apathy upon this subject that is most unaccountable. I do not hope that anything I may say to you, or any presentment you may make to the Court, will arouse public opinion in regard to the importance of an enlargement of the County Prison. But as a citizen I desire to do my duty in the premises, and if others will not listen or heed, I shall at least have washed my hands of the responsibility. And I cannot but feel that if the humane, generous, and noble men of this city could be properly aroused upon this subject, and could for once be brought face to face with the evil complained of, a single year would not be allowed to pass without a change, though it had to be done by voluntary contributions.

The same overcrowding exists, though with different results, in the Insane Department of the Almshouse.

It will be your duty, during the term, to visit both of these institutions. You will find, upon examination, that the evils referred to are beyond the control of those having them in charge.

It is much to be regretted that some sufficient means do not exist at the Almshouse to properly employ all of the able-bodied of both sexes who resort thither, particularly in the winter months, for a home. If they could be kept at some useful manual labor, they would not only be earning their support, in case of the tax-payer, but it is believed many of them would prefer to earn it elsewhere, and thus largely reduce the number of inmates.

The very respectable gentlemen who constitute the Board of Guardians of the Poor, I have no doubt, would gladly adopt any judicious plan tending to this end; but to a great extent they are powerless to accomplish any such result without an appropriation for necessary machinery, etc.

Perhaps there is nothing more needed in this city than a House of Correction. The recent action of our authorities looks as though this long-deferred need would be at last supplied. It cannot come too speedily.

You will no doubt, by invitation, visit other of the public institutions. Your visit to and examination thereof, if conducted in a proper spirit, cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect. Such visits lead to increased vigilance and care. It will be your duty, if you find anything that is improper, or evinces any neglect on the part of those in charge, to report the same to the Court. But you should be careful not to form hasty conclusions. Nor should you condemn in any particular unless you have made a thorough and careful examination.

It only remains to add a few words in regard to some minor matters connected with the discharge of your official duties.

The witness who may be brought before you must be examined under oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation may be administered by your foreman or by any one of your number.

You will examine no witnesses unless their names are endorsed upon the back of the bill. It is not necessary that you should examine all the witnesses whose names are so endorsed, if the case for the Commonwealth is made out by a portion of them. But you should not ignore any bill without having examined all the witnesses for the Commonwealth. The defendants' witnesses are in no case to be examined by you.

It is necessary that twelve of your number should concur in order to find a "true bill." If twelve of your number do not so concur, you should return the bill "ignored."

In cases of homicide you have nothing to do with the degrees of murder. Your finding should be general, in accordance with the circumstances of the case.

In cases of misdemeanor, where you ignore the bill and put the costs upon the prosecutor, you must name him in your return; and every return must be signed by your foreman in his official capacity.

You will have, as usual, a large amount of bills laid before you, covering almost every crime, from the highest to the lowest grade. The duties devolving upon you are most important. By an intelligent and faithful discharge thereof, you can greatly aid the Court in the proper administration of public justice. It is important that every one who is charged in any degree with such administration, should bring to the performance of his high duties an inflexible determination to adhere to the right and to mete out equal and impartial justice to all. And especially should it be our duty to see to it that no prejudice or partiality be allowed to influence our minds or control our judgments. Our courts are the last resort of the citizen in his extremity. Let our judges be "swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath." Let our juries exclude from the jury-box every feeling of prejudice against or sympathy with criminals, and, keeping an eye single to the sworn testimony before them, decide every case by that and that alone. The innocent man may then come into court rejoicing that his day of deliverance is at hand; while the criminal will learn the oft-repeated but unheeded lesson, that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The District Attorneyship.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

This morning the arguments on the injunction requiring Furman Sheppard to show cause why he should not desist from further proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the District Attorney's case, began in the Nisi Prius Court before Judge Read. Mr. Sheppard, the former incumbent of the office, having made a motion to reopen the case, after judgment had been affirmed by the Supreme Court, it is again pending in the lower Court.

P. C. McMurtrie, Esq., for Mr. Gibbons, opened the argument by giving a brief history of the case as it now stands. He then continued as follows:

We have procured the record itself in order to verify this view of the case. In this record there are two documents which are the groundwork of the proceedings in the court below. Neither of these papers, however, have been filed. One of them could not possibly have been filed. It would have been quite an indecorous thing to file it. One appears to have been the private paper of one of the counsel in the case. It is covered with private calculations and remarks, such as "This is not so." Such a paper could never have been filed in the office of a court. It is not what it purports to be. It is evident that the controversy which this case brings up can never be settled if it is carried on as this has been. If a court is asked to make a final judgment, and at a future time is asked to say that it is a final judgment, it may be carried on for ever. It may be asked once every term to say that it is final. We were under the impression that a court, though it may have a chance by some legal proceeding during any one term, which is equivalent to one day, to alter a judgment delivered, yet when that term is passed the judgment must remain. From these proceedings it would appear that the effect of the writ of *certiorari* was to cause the court below to suspend its power over the record. If the court supposed that they had no power to withdraw their judgment while the writ of *certiorari* was there, how easy it was for Mr. Sheppard to withdraw the writ. It was his writ. He was the petitioner. The judgment would have been altered in his favor. He now asks the Court to do what he would not allow them to do before. The analogous cases they gave of final judgments were in cases of bills of review. Here legislative power had to be obtained. Does it not follow that if legislative power had to be obtained there was no power without that legislative action?

What cases are there pending in the Court below in which they have power to alter their judgment? In cases where a judge is shown that he has given an erroneous decision some four or five years after it is given, does he proceed to hunt up the case and begin again *de novo?* All he does is to say that he has done wrong. This is unfortunate, but the decree has gone forth and cannot be altered. He cannot help it now; he must stand by it. I was very much surprised to find that the Court did not understand that most common of all laws, that there is a time beyond which judgment cannot be altered. A case was before the common law courts which is reported in 7 Smith, 291, Commonwealth against Malloy. Here a court had found that the sentence of a man was too heavy for the offense and undertook to lighten it and release the man from jail. They found that they had no power in the case.

If a man is sentenced to death who is innocent, the judge, even in this case, cannot alter his decision. There is a redress, which is an application to the Governor for the exercise of executive clemency, not a request to a court to alter its decision.

There is a remark of Houston in Wharton, p. 80, which says that a court may correct a judgment when it is the fault of the entry by the clerk, but it is a question even here as to how far this may be done. In 10 Watts, p. 52, it is explicitly stated that a judgment is out of the power of the courts after it has once been entered.

You may remember the great judicial question of Moses and McFarland. Here one of the most eminent judges undertook to alter a decision in order to see justice done in a particular case. We all know what was the fate of that rule. It did not stand at all. In 12 Common Bench, 520, vol. 74, in Freeman and Trauner, the time was altered so as to avoid the technical difficulty of having a judgment against a dead man. The argument set up was this—that all technical rules must bend to the administration of justice to all parties. "Then," says Mauli, "we can only administer justice to certain degrees. There is no court in England which has the power of administering justice without restraint." He in fact says that in this case it is very bad that it works in this way, but he cannot help it. The rule of practice must stand. The other judges concurred.

There is an enormous absurdity in the proceedings which it is proposed to institute. After the judgment had been given, and in the same term, there was a suggestion made that the judgment should be altered. They said that they have no power, because this court is proposing to inquire into the legality of their proceedings—because they have been ordered to send their record into this court for examination. It is analogous to a case where, after one decision and before a new trial, the parties agree to sue out a writ of error.

He virtually abandons the motion for a new trial. If the motion for a new trial is refused, it is refused forever. But the case here is much stronger. A court is bound to hear a new trial, no matter how much they may think he is not entitled to it. But after you have made a judgment, can he ask you to go back and relitigate what has already been twice decided by the only two courts which have any authority in the case?

George W. Biddle, Esq., for Mr. Sheppard, then continued as follows:—

Very few cases will be found in which a defendant brought into a court to show cause can be hindered from getting a blunder corrected, in which they are cited to appear. It is denied by the other side that several of the papers in the record of the court were not filed. This we deny. These papers were filed. If the original papers were lost in the office of the court, and other papers of the same tenor and purport were put in their place, it is no fault of ours.

The averment in the bill is accurate with precision. The papers were filed and answers were put in. If the other side have failed to show your Honor a single authority by which a court is not allowed to have an error altered for the defendant, ought you not to allow the Court of Quarter Sessions to proceed to inquire into an alleged mistake which it is supposed to have made?

In 4th Wharton Judge Heuston says:—"As a general rule there must be cases to amend." In civil suits an order setting aside or opening judgment is often necessary. In another case it was allowed to alter the writ of error from one term to another term, for the sake of common sense, if for nothing else. In the Irish Exchequer Courts, in the case of Callwell against Barron, an amendment was allowed. Here, to obviate the necessity of going down to the lower Court and having it done, it was proposed to do it in the higher Court, and it was done. In a Court of Equity, whose functions are always to interfere where they see there is necessity, where, without power, do you get the authority to interfere, sitting as a Court of Equity? Every authority, every principle is against arresting it. Why then do you do it? It being demonstrated that no cases can be found where the defendants are restrained from going on, where is the principle on which they work?

It is not supposed that the court below is going to do wrong in again opening the case. We are sure that you will not presume that we wish them to find a new judgment altogether on new grounds. What we ask is that the court, after a careful and thorough review of the arithmetic in the case, shall give such a decision as they may then think to be right.

William M. Meredith, Esq., then continued for Mr. Gibbons, as follows:—

Since the beginning of time, since there have been any elections, there has not been any contested election case which has been reopened. If it is allowed there is no end to the contest. As it is, the term of the office which is now contested is more than half expired. The Supreme Court would not have listened to the argument in the case for a single instant, if it had not been for the purpose of a final judgment.

One of the grounds for the opposition to your interference in this case is that such interference is not proper. An injunction will be made to prevent an irreparable injury which does not come under the heads which the other side say are the only heads under which injunctions can be granted. Hundreds of other cases can be cited which do not come under those heads. Here it can come under the head of irreparable injury to the public. If the attorneyship is in such tenure, how is the attorney to exercise the moral power of his office? How is he to get to understand his business? Who is to carry on the immense business of the criminal court?

We are here for peace, for tranquillity. We have the greatest respect for the court below. Mr. Biddle has said that it is an unusual thing to have a defendant in a case restrained. But Mr. Sheppard now is here as a plaintiff. Mr. Gibbons is the holder of the office, and Mr. Sheppard wishes him displaced and himself substituted. He is, therefore, the plaintiff. It is very common for the one who was originally the defendant to become the plaintiff, as is the case with Mr. Sheppard.

If the other side put the error on the ground of an error in fact, in this case they have slipped their time. They are too late to remedy an error of fact. If the case is opened, they say that they will only reconsider the arithmetical facts. Is it not likely that, if they open it at all, they will again hear it upon its merits, and on that ground change their verdict and overturn yours? There never was a case in which a court was allowed to amend judgment in errors of fact. My learned friend has not succeeded in showing and cannot show any case in which a court reconsidered on grounds of error of fact.

The *certiorari*, which prevented the Court at that time from granting a new trial, from hearing it over again, and from deciding over again, was Mr. Sheppard's. Why did he not drop it at once, and let the Court decide then? It was because he thought that this Court would decide according to the evidence. He preferred to go on to this Court, rather than trust again to the court which had already decided against him. Should he be allowed to go back again merely because he thinks that now the other court would decide otherwise?

The ground we stand upon is plain. Mr. Sheppard will not and cannot present the case to the lower court as if the mistake in judgment was of recent date. In this case he can give no reason for letting the new trial pass.

The case is held under advisement.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, April 5, 1870.

The statement of the city national banks for the week ending yesterday is without any marked feature likely to influence the future of the money market. The loans have increased $443,513 and the deposits $263,262; but, on the other hand, there is a falling off in the legal tenders of $324,384 and in specie of $18,770. This report is in singular contrast with that of last year for the week embracing the first of April, when there was a heavy falling off in the loans, showing the close working of the banks preparatory to April settlements, and a decrease in deposits of over $1,000,000, against an increase of a quarter of a million last week. This remarkable discrepancy is of course due to the general stagnation of trade, and from which no immediate relief is at present probable.

The loan market to-day is exceedingly quiet, and rates are easy and unchanged.

Gold and Government bonds are quiet, and in consequence of the breaking down of the wires New York quotations are wanting. In the absence of this guide brokers are operating cautiously at about last night's quotations.

The stock market was moderately active and firm. In State loans the only sales were of the war loan at 102½. City sixes were in request, and sold at 100¼ for the old issues, and at 102⅛ for the new. Lehigh gold loan sold freely at 89 for the 1000s and at 89¼ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad advanced, selling up to 49. Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 57, with few sales. Sales of Norristown Railroad at 76, Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54, and Northern Central Railroad at 48. Small lots of Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 44¼.

Canal shares were dull. Sales of Lehigh at 32½.

Girard Bank stock was taken in small lots at 60.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s W L.cp.	102⅛	5 sh N Pa 7 pc sc.	86
$3000 City 6s, Old.	100⅝	32 sh Leh V..d bill.	
$3000 City 6s, N.	103.102⅛	lots...	54
$6500 do	b3.102⅛	50 do....c&p.	54
$10000 do	b3.102⅛	100 sh N Cent R..ls.	48
$1000 Leh R Ln	90⅝	20 sh Phil & E R..	28
$2000 Leh gold L...	89	10 sh O C & A R R.	41⅜
$500 do	89¼	10 sh Reading R..	49⅜
$2000 do	89	40 do	49
$5000 Amer Gold	112	21 do ..ls.trf.	49⅜
20 sh Penna R....	57	100 do	49
26 do	s. 57	100 do	b30. 49
100 do	b3. 57	200 do	b30. 49
13 do	s. 57	400 do	b3. 49
6 do	b5. 57	200 do	.830wn. 48⅞
49 do	b3. 57	300 do	b5. 49
187 do	s. 57	100 do	b5. 49
20 sh Norris'n R.	76	200 do	s. 49
100 sh Leh N St.	830 32½	100 do	..b60. 49 1-16
100 do	b60. 32½	300 do	b3. 49
200 do	32½	60 do	trf. 49
100 do	.830. 32½		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@114; do. 1862, 110@110¼; do. 1864, 108⅛@109½; do. 1865, 109½@109⅝; do. 1865, new, 108⅞@108¾; do. 1867, do. 109@109½; do. 1868, do., 109@109¼; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅛@111⅞; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $730@740.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 5.—The Flour market is quiet, and prices, particularly of the medium and low grades, favor buyers. There is very little demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels in lots, at $4·87½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5 for low grades up to $5·75 for choice Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota extra family; $5@5·62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·50@4·62½ ₱ barrel. Corn Meal is firmer; Brandywine may be quoted at $5@5·12½.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market for prime lots, which are in demand, but inferior descriptions are neglected. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·25, and choice Delaware at $1·30. Rye sells in a small way at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow in the cars and from store at $1·05@1·06. Oats are stronger, and 4500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 61@62c. 600 bushels Canada Barley sold at $1·10. No sales were reported in Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Whisky has advanced. Holders are asking $1·06@1·07.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Cotton firm at 22¼c. Flour quiet but steady; Howard Street superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City mill superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·75@8·75; Western superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@5·50; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1·30. Corn firm; white, $1·03@1·05; yellow, $1·03. Oats active at 58@60c. Rye unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $27@27·50. Bacon active and firmer; rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 15½@16c. Whisky, $1·03 for wood, and $1·04@1·05 for iron bound. Buyers are holding off, but sellers are firm.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Peace Bill.

Its Approval by the Queen.

Discussion of the Land Bill.

The Corps Legislatif.

A Stormy Discussion.

The Proposed Reforms.

The Pope and His Schema.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Connecticut Election.

A Democratic Victory.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Land Bill Discussion in the Commons.

Cable Despatches to the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons yesterday the consideration of the Irish Land bill was resumed in committee.

Mr. Disraeli opposed the amendment proposed by the Government extending the Ulster custom over Ireland. He begged the House to consider the effect this law would have on English land, and predicted that agitation and lawlessness would increase. Mr. Disraeli then submitted an amendment limiting the compensation to the retiring tenant to damages for his unexhausted improvements and unfinished course of husbandry.

Mr. Lowe replied to Mr. Disraeli in a speech irrelevant to the amendment under consideration. He said the bill possibly violated the rules of political economy, but such violations were of daily occurrence.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy supported Disraeli's amendment. Mr. Hardy and Sir Roundell Palmer, who followed him, both urged greater caution than the Government had exhibited so far in the management of the measure. The changes proposed were generally too ill-considered and sweeping.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, repelled the charges made against the Government.

Mr. Clare S. Reed, member for South Norfolk, denounced the bill as revolutionary.

Mr. Buxton, member for East Surrey, declared the bill limited rights of property which were now subverted.

Mr. Broderick, Sir Patrick O'Brien and others followed, but presented no new arguments.

Mr. Gladstone explained that the point of the clause was compensation to tenants, not the scale by which it should be awarded. He said the amendment proposed by Mr. Disraeli was intended not to modify but to kill the bill.

Mr. Disraeli replied to the various arguments which had been made to his amendment, and closed the debate.

The House then divided, with the following result:—

For Disraeli's amendment	220
Against it	236
Majority for the Government	16

As soon as the vote was announced the House adjourned.

"No Compensation."

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a remark of Mr. Dilke, said he thought no compensation was due to the widow of Mr. Gordon, who was executed in Jamaica.

The Winnipegers and Their War.

Mr. Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, said a demand from the Canadian authorities for regular troops for the Red River expedition was under consideration.

The Queen Approves the Peace Preservation Bill.

In the House of Lords yesterday the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the bar, when messages were read announcing that the Royal assent had been given to the bill for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of peace in Ireland, and to the Coinage and Mutiny bills.

The Treasury Budget—Reduction of Taxes Hoped For.

The Glasgow *Herald* has reason to believe that in Mr. Lowe's forthcoming budget the income tax will be reduced to fourpence, the duties on sugar will be equalized, alterations will be made in brewers' licenses and newspaper postage, the tea and coffee duties will be left untouched, and a million sterling will be kept in hand for special purposes.

Royalty Countenancing Art.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts, which was held to organize an educational department and to make arrangements for several exhibitions next year. The Prince spoke warmly in favor of the objects proposed by the society. He was followed by Sir J. Pakington.

The University Boat Race.

The betting on the University boat race is very brisk. The partisans of Cambridge are gaining confidence and the odds of eleven to eight on Oxford are freely taken.

FRANCE.

A Stormy Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, April 5.—Yesterday the Corps Legislatif had a stormy session.

M. Grevy declared that he would resist any *plebiscitum* which was not first discussed by the chambers.

M. Ollivier then formally announced that a *plebiscitum* would be submitted to the people.

M. Picard supported M. Grevy in his demand for its discussion by the Corps.

Deputies of the Left-Centre advised the Ministers to so act that a *plebiscitum* would not be needed.

M. Jules Favre made a violent attack on the Senatus Consultum, which would add greatly to the personal power. He said the power of declaring war or peace should not be left to the chief of the State, who after a fortunate war could crush the legislative power. The proposed alterations of the constitution he denounced as the *ultima ratio* of despotism.

The speech of M. Favre created great excitement in the Chamber. Demands were made to set the question aside. This was opposed, and a vote was taken, when it was decided by 151 to 4 to proceed with the discussion. Owing to the lateness of the hour the sitting was adjourned, and it is expected that the debate will be resumed and come to a result to-day.

The Proposed Constitutional Changes.

In the Corps Legislatif it was announced that the Government had decided to make an appeal to the people on the question of the new constitution.

M. Ollivier declared that the Government would accept the interpellation of M. Grevy on the subject of the constituent powers, which last week he had refused to listen to.

M. Thiers had drawn up a vote of confidence which, though not yet introduced in the Chamber, has already been accepted by the Right Centre, but refused by the Left Centre.

The discussion on the interpellation of M. Grevy has commenced, and the result is anxiously awaited.

Rochefort Indemnified.

A subscription paper signed by 20,000 radicals of Paris has been presented to M. Ordinaire, Deputy to the Corps Legislatif. Each subscriber contributed twenty-five centimes to go towards an indemnity to M. Rochefort for the loss of his salary as a Deputy. Similar lists will be circulated throughout France.

PRUSSIA.

A Special Mission to the Far East.

BERLIN, April 5.—The Prussian Government has appointed Chamberlain Silk as special envoy to Pekin, to return the diplomatic courtesies extended by the Burlingame Embassy. Herr Silk will also proceed to Jeddo, and it will be part of his mission to regulate the political and commercial relations of the North German Confederation with China and Japan.

ROME.

Pio Nono and His Schema.

LONDON, April 5.—A despatch from Rome reports that the Pope wishes to promulgate the first *Schema* at Easter, so that the second *Schema*, that on infallibility, may be discussed immediately after the holidays.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut Election—English Elected Governor.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—The Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, once acting Vice-President of the United States, is elected a Representative from Norwich. He will probably be elected Speaker of the House. The following returns are compared with the vote for Governor in 1868, when English had 1763 majority:—

HARTFORD COUNTY.

	1870 Jewell, Rep.	1870 English, Dem.	1868 Hawley, Rep.	1868 English, Dem.
Bristol	392	401	392	445
Sunsbury	175	165	182	198
New Brittain	790	733	738	717
Granby	181	156	223	173
Berlin	236	190	292	230
Canton	273	162	302	226
Wethersfield	251	103	265	200
Manchester	386	233	412	243
East Hartford	316	280	355	326
Farmington	222	200	423	332
Hartford	2859	3407	2918	3574
NEW LONDON COUNTY.				
New London	751	644	865	802
Franklin	81	80	79	23
Griswold	236	140	251	158
Ledyard	128	156	170	145
Lisbon	54	71	53	71
N. Stonington	236	129	252	175
Old Lyme	108	133	127	163
Preston	162	248	162	300
Waterford	157	175	215	248
Norwich	1317	1089	1558	1248
Bozrah	94	71	107	69
Colchester	248	217	285	250
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.				
Norwalk	937	796	978	829
Wilton	180	196	209	197
New Canaan	33 maj.	..	209	197
Darien	135	115	187	113
Stamford	..	170 maj.	696	673
Greenwich	20 maj.	..	412	675

THE OLD GUARD IN STAMFORD.

STAMFORD, April 4.—The Democratic majority is 170 in Greenwich. In 1868 the Democrats had 263 majority. In Stamford the vote is very close. A gang from the New York Americus Club, headed by Eugene Durnin, worked in Greenwich all day for Woodward, the Ring candidate for Senator.

THE VOTE IN FAIRFIELD.

NORWALK, April 4.—Returns indicate the election of Hoyt, the Democratic candidate for Senator, though Woodward runs far ahead of his ticket. So far as heard from, three Democratic and three Republican Assemblymen are elected. Democratic Representatives, for the first time in twelve years, have been elected in Stamford, Olmstead getting 146 majority, and Keeler 94.

NO DOUBT OF THE ELECTION OF ENGLISH.

HARTFORD, 1 A. M.—Hartford gives Jewell 2859; English, 3407, and re-elects Charles R. Chapman, Democrat, for Mayor, and the rest of the city ticket by over 600 majority. The Democrats have four majority in the Common Council. English, for Governor, is no doubt elected. The Legislature will be close, but the Republicans count on a majority in each branch. The roads are terrible, and returns are coming in very slowly.

New Haven County, lacking five towns, gives Jewell 7021, and English 8276.

*Windham County

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"THE DAUN OF LIBERTY."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have been for a long time expecting a distinctly American play—a new one, we mean—for such used to be written in those early days of our drama, which are popularly known as "palmy," being most of them battle-pieces, both terrene and nautical, and terminating in a blaze of fireworks and a bad smell which floated into the pit or even set the gallery gods to coughing. There was The "Battle of Bunker Hill," and "The Battle of Yorktown," and "The American Tar." Then there came the Stage Yankee, like no Yankee ever seen on this continent or any other; and, upon the whole, it is quite refreshing to find how bad our dramatic literature has generally been—partly upon the principle that when things are at the worst they are soonest mended; and this appears to be the self-sacrificing opinion of the author of "*The Daun of Liberty;* an original drama in three acts," for he has written a play after no rules that we are acquainted with, and so inexpressibly absurd that we thank him for the most genuine enjoyment. This little performance, printed in Chicago, the author has sent to us, inclosing a letter which, in its turn, contained a small sum of money, which we have judiciously expended in advertising his production for him. Now let us do him a further kindness by pointing out some of the beauties of "*The Daun of Liberty.*"

And first, we may observe this gentleman's sublime disregard of the unities! The first scene of the first act is a flat view of a royal residence, with a mill "in the second groove, left side." In what country this king and the miller lived and reigned and ground, we have been unable to discover; but we find the highly intelligent miller stating that he has "had a dread epistle from the king" complaining that "the rattling of the wheels are "unpleasant to the subtle, anointed auricles" of the monarch, who is observed to be approaching in the distance with "scorn flashing from the pupils of his eyes." "You are the miller," says the king. "I am, my lord," says the miller—for it would have been of no use to deny it, with the flour upon his dusty garments. Then the king opens upon him in the following fine style:—

> "Serf! how *dares* thou annoy and disturb
> Each morn my dreams and gentle sleep
> With the clatter of this grinding wheel?"

—But the serf is not in the least frightened. He observes to the King that he has to pay his debts, and support his wife and children; but the wicked potentate responds:—

> "No further parley—'tis our sovereign will;
> Tear thou down thy tottering mill,
> Or else my soldiers will." (*Exit.*)

But the miller does not mean to submit to the demolition until he hears that liberty is progressing, and he resolves "to emigrate to America." All of a sudden the scene changes to the "chemical labatorium of Dr. Faustus," who is called upon by the Emperor of France. His Majesty says, "What seest thou, master of the magic art?" The doctor kindly answers that he sees the overthrow of all sovereigns, upon which Louis Napoleon says that he must go home and see about that. (*Monarch exits.*)

Act II opens in New York harbor. A steamboat is about to start, with an army of filibusters, for Europe. The captain makes a speech from the quarter-deck, and concludes with "Now, boys, let's have a song!" and the chorus replies with:—

> "Then let's away, away, hurrah!
> We'll make them a free and happy nation,
> And put the ballot-box in motion."

Scene II is rather indefinitely described as "Forest," but there is our old friend, the Miller, on guard, for he has not emigrated after all, having been pressed into the King's service; yet within he is still a "votarist at the shrine of liberty." He deserts, and then comes a tremendous revolution, the Miller going over to the insurgents, to whom Bellona in person makes the following speech:—

> "Comrades! I see freedom's day is dawning;
> Fortune's womb is ripe to give birth
> To liberty's 'cherubim.'"

Then all the soldiers desert, to the intense disgust of the Emperor of France, who says:—"*Diable!* hell! and fury, ye slaves!" But they don't mind him at all, and are soon seen "dimly fighting" with somebody "in the distance." Louis Napoleon calls loudly for "A horse! my kingdom for a horse!" Then all the kings and emperors condole with each other. They are overheard by an omnipresent "Yankee," who promises them an asylum if they will come to America and "behave themselves." In Act III it is announced that "our royal masters all, without exception," have been "defeated in the battle-field"—and then the monarchs all "enter in traveling dress" and go off somewhere "on a steamboat." "A general" announces that he will "see the prize money paid;" more steamers go off "with the American flag unfurled and waving in the breeze," and everybody sings "The Star Spangled Banner." Then "a queen" says:—"Let those in bonds be free. Hence nothing mar your liberty!" She is "a Queen of Faries" and ought to know.

We cannot hope that we have given the reader any clear idea of this wonderful play; for the truth is that, although we have read it through, we have but an indistinct conception of it ourselves. We have no objection to *The Daun of Liberty*, but we wish that she could have dawned in a manner somewhat more luminous. We trust, however, that many copies of this production may reach Europe to make monarchs tremble; we have already mailed our own to the address of the Emperor of France; and very much we should like to see him when he reads it. That he will become pale and apprehensive upon the perusal, we cannot doubt; but we fear that he will hardly at once abdicate. That makes no difference. This play is prophecy; let Sacred Majesty believe and tremble.

PROTECTION OF THE MINORITY IN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Times.

One of the most important political topics to which the best minds in America should give their attention is the protection of minorities. In this city there is now an absolute and almost uncontrollable despotism by the great ignorant majority—the most of whom have no property—over a minority who possess most of the real estate, and carry on the principal part of the business of this metropolis. This minority seem now almost helpless. Avenues are paved and repaved at an expense that would make a covering of velvet seem cheap in comparison; new experiments and jobs of every kind are tried in our wealthiest streets; every conceivable pattern of pavement is tested; great thoroughfares are opened right through crowded districts; hideous telegraph poles are erected near handsome buildings; new horse railroads are laid in quiet streets; continual and heavy assessments are placed on real estate; and all this enormous expense is paid by the minority in taxes on their property; while we venture to say not one in a thousand of them ever has a voice in the matter, or can in any way control or prevent the exaction. Here, for instance, a half-dozen pothouse keepers in the poorest wards, who have been put in the Common Council by the roughs and wire-pullers of those districts, decide that one of their most vigorous supporters shall have "a big job" provided he divide the profits. They accordingly determine that the finest avenue in the city, whose inhabitants represent millions of property, shall be paved with a problematical pavement at an exorbitant rate, with the understanding that, if it be taken up, their creatures shall also have the profits of the removal. The Stewarts, Astors, Lorillards, Grinnells, and other wealthy citizens are only as clay in the hands of these potters, or rather as convenient animals who are to be milked for the sustenance of the needy multitude. They easily put the measure through that virtuous body—the Common Council—and pass it over a Mayor's veto. The tax for the job then comes from the pockets of all who own real estate, and finally is paid in rents by the poor and middle class.

This is only one measure out of thousands that are continually pressed through our city government, in which the cunning leaders of an ignorant majority plunder the minority. It is no worse than many other jobs, nor more expensive and tyrannical. It is notorious now that the chiefs of the Democracy of New York have made vast fortunes for themselves. It is a most alluring and profitable profession now, to win control of the liquor-sellers, repeaters, and roughs of a poor ward, and thus become the absolute disposer of the wealth of the richest city on the continent. No other business pays half so well. The only obstacle is the number of competitors, and the danger that too many will share in the plunder.

And what is to check the continuance of this reign of plunder? Not the vigor of the Republicans in this city. They have not numerical power or unity of action sufficient. The managing of ward politics has become a science. No neophyte, like one of our Democratic wealthy citizens, can learn it in a year or two. It demands a thick skin, strong nerves and pliant principles. We might as well expect any body of respectable men to go into one of our courts, and manage a complicated law case, as to call for our wealthy and professional men to attempt to manage the ward politics. They would come to grief in a week. It is useless to expect it or to call for it.

The only remedy that we can see for the increasing tyranny of the ignorant and poor majority in this city over the wealthy or comfortable minority, is to strengthen by some legislative reform the power of minorities in this State. It is to this we desire to call the thoughtful attention of reformers and all citizens who hope at some distant day to secure good government in New York. A reform so radical as the one we are proposing needs a long preparation; but with a community as intelligent as the great body of our voters, discussion will eventually bring out the best and wisest plan, and cause it to be adopted. Such an idea only demands constant consideration and argument in the press and on the platform to at length convince the most indifferent. The principle of protecting minorities has already become recognized in English municipal and national law, and is destined to hold a secure place in British legislation. And yet the English a few years ago seemed much further from carrying it into practice than we do. Ideas work faster here than they do in Great Britain. When the anti-slavery discussion began, how far distant appeared the victory! Five years ago it seemed almost incredible that the West would ever regard it as obligatory to pay our bonds in hard money, and a great political party staked its success on the expectation of repudiation. Now no one of either party is found so poor as to do reverence to even the shadow of national dishonesty.

The protection of minorities, if it be only discussed, will eventually embody itself in legislation, and be our great safeguard in New York.

IS IT PEACE?

From the Petersburg (Va.) Courier.

Five years have passed since the fall of Petersburg and the evacuation of Richmond. Soon after these events occurred—a very few days—and the organized forces of the Confederacy surrendered, and the armed foe became a submissive citizen. Shouts of joy succeeded groans, and far and wide rang the peans of peace. We were to have peace, a restored Union, and universal good feeling. No thought of oppression was entertained, no punishment for the past proposed, and no continuance of military supremacy expected.

But peace, whose ears had been wooed by the voice of a people weary of war, whose presence has been so fondly invoked, and whose coming so confidently proclaimed, has stood aloof, Tantalus-like, displaying the blessings which she so obstinately withholds from us. Five years have fled, and in our State instead of that reign of tranquillity which was predicted we are still surrounded by the hated bayonet and the odious uniform. The military is in reality the supreme power. Civil government is a mere tool to be used when convenient, to be discarded when conflicting with "orders from headquarters." The citizen, who once walked the land, the peer of any, however high in position, and "none daring to molest," is now made to bend the neck to the sword of the tyrant—to give up rights with which law has invested him. If this be peace, she has changed her character. As well call darkness light.

More than a year ago the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, when chosen as the standard-bearer of a political party, uttered a sentiment that thrilled the popular heart:—"Let us have peace." Amid the shouts which were produced by the response that everywhere seconded the wish, he rode into power. One-fourth of his term of office has expired, and we are practically as far from the attainment of our desire, the great want of the nation, as when the popular sentiment was spoken. We have been inveigled into the notion that peace would soon be here, and its achievements would soon be developed. We have waited, and yearned, and hoped, and watched, but "Let us have Peace" is an empty phrase—a delusive mockery and a cruel cheat.

To-day the capital of Virginia is racked by the throes of a disorder that owes its existence to the direct action of a United States military officer. But for his unauthorized interference it would long since have died the infamous death that it deserved. He supplied it with that vital aid that gave it breath, and a United States civil officer with no jurisdiction in the matter throws around it the fostering case of the Government, and threatens to uphold it with the bayonet. Owing to the encouragement thus given, it threatens to extend to all parts of the State, resisting law, disturbing government, depressing business, and promoting discord. Is this peace? Verily, they cry peace, peace, when there is no peace.

THE POPULARITY OF NASTINESS.

From the Harrisburg Topic.

The world is full of nastiness. We hear and see it everywhere. Our newspapers are full of it. Our families read it with avidity. Our children soon learn to repeat it. And all because we have got ahead of ourselves, of nature, and of moral law in our enjoyments. The public taste has become vitiated and depraved. Nothing is attractive now-a-days unless it has a taint of nastiness or indecency about it. Our theatrical managers only pander to the wishes of their patrons when they degrade the drama with the bare legs and nude forms of immodest women. Nearly all of our old standard playhouses are now thus dishonored, and will continue to be until a purer sentiment prevails. We know it requires rare courage to meet this question as it ought be met. In doing so you run counter to the feeling of levity and coarseness which is the characteristic of the age. You are called severe or prudish. Yet there must be an end to this vitiation of the public morals, and somebody must take the lead in opposition, and brave the storm of epithets that will be used as weapons on the other side. We would not attack the theatre, but we would reform it. We would have every woman on the stage properly and decently dressed, so that she might depend mainly upon her merits as a histrionic artist, and not almost entirely, as she now does, upon personal charms with which the public has nothing to do. We would suppress by enactment the *Police Gazettes* and other vile publications whose illustrations disgrace the nation and demoralize the young mind. We would keep our daughters from public and promiscuous balls, where they meet blackguards and dance "round dances" with them by gaslight till dawn of morning. We would discourage extravagance of dress in females, and their trolloping the streets to the delight and prurient satisfaction of corner loafers. Often our mothers and sisters are to blame for much of the nastiness that prevails, because they will not set a firm face against the manifest improprieties we have cited. We need better training in our home circles, a higher morality in the public press, and an effort on the part of the clergy and the religious community to make the stage a means of attractive instruction and historic illustration. When we have all this, and we despair of ever having it, our men and women will be purer and the nation better.

ARE AMERICANS OUT OF THE PALE?

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The despatch from Rome, received recently if sustained by later advices, will mark a new period in the history of Catholicism in this country. All readers have observed that the American members of the Œcumenical Council protested against the doctrine of Papal infallibility, and other doctrines of the syllabus. Apart from the fact that such opposition was to have been expected from men of enlarged minds and liberal views, it is little less than a necessity of their position to those who represent the Catholic faith in this country. Every institution and idea of this republic is at war with certain teachings of the Papal syllabus, and any attempt to square the faith of members of that Church in America to these teachings would only result in disadvantage to the Church. Yet this, it now appears, has been demanded by the Papal authority. The *Schema de Fide* has been promulgated; the Holy See granted three days for the dissident Americans to submit to its authority; and the despatch says, "that time has now expired, and as the Americans show no signs of yielding, a major excommunication will be pronounced against them."

If this statement is correct, and if the threatened excommunication actually occurs, results are likely to follow far beyond the range of human foresight. In any open revolt against the authority of the Holy See, prelates from this country would probably be sustained by all American adherents of the Catholic faith, so that there would result a complete separation of Catholicism in this country from the Church in Europe. Nor would such a schism be long in making its appearance on the other side of the ocean. But it is not worth while to speculate upon the consequences of an event which may not occur, and which, indeed, seems quite improbable. European despatches are only a little less reliable than advices from Cuba, and the despatch of Friday morning may be contradicted already. It is hard to believe that the Pope and the men who are his advisers—men to whom great credit has hitherto been given for shrewdness—have decided upon a measure which will force a separation of the Church in this country, where, judging from the zealous efforts recently made, the Holy See has anticipated a great increase in power and in the number of adherents But the Œcumenical Council itself has seemed to observers a device so ill-timed, so foreign to the habitual policy of the Church, that it is the less unreasonable to consider the statements of the despatch not wholly impossible.

THE RIFLE AGAINST THE BALLOT.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Times.

The radical party are playing the same game in all the Southern States. They are appealing to the military to aid and secure their succession to power at the fall elections. The last thing that they desire is a fair and full vote of the people. It is as against the people that they call for arms. Thus Governor Scott goes on a mission to Washington and demands the "Winchester rifle" as necessary for his re-election. He appeals to this as against the ballot. This is the weapon to be flourished at, and by which the polls are to be controlled. And this is not done under cover of night, but in open day. In the very presence of the American people the radical party openly avow arms as necessary for their supremacy over justice, right, and popular will.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, follows in the party wake. He has declared Alamance county in a state of insurrection, and asked for a suspension of the habeas corpus. The secret of the movement is to be found in the fact that the people of Alamance county are opposed to radicalism, and at the last election gave a majority against Governor Holden. The habeas corpus is, therefore, to be suspended, and its people and their free elections are to be placed under the dominion of arms.

There never was a bolder, and, at the same time, a balder attempt to suppress and destroy the freedom and existence of the elective franchise. Where arms are present, laws must necessarily be silent. The radical party are for the rifle, the bullet, and the bayonet. The people advocate the ballot. The conservative members of the Legislature of North Carolina have spread the real facts before the country.

In their address they say:—"The Chief Magistrate of this State, the head and front of radicalism, has seen fit to declare one of our counties in a state of insurrection, and to call upon Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus throughout the State. We declare there is no sufficient cause for this extraordinary action of Governor Holden. There is and has been no armed resistance, no uprising of the people, no outbreaks to disturb or hinder the full administration of civil law. We assert that there is not a county in the State in which any sheriff or other peace officer may not go unattended, and with perfect safety, and execute any process upon any citizen of the State. It is true that murders and other outrages have been committed; but they have not been confined to any particular locality or any particular party; and when Governor Holden represents to the President and to Congress that these acts are evidences of disloyalty, he is guilty of a wilful libel upon a people whose rights he has sworn to protect."

It is well that the extremists have thus early in the canvass avowed their purpose of carrying the next elections by force of arms and power. Forewarned is forearmed. In this they confess their weakness. It is an acknowledgment that they are afraid to trust the unbiased will and wishes of the people. Hence they invoke the sword in a time of profound peace. And herein is the vital issue. Their whole record is one of extravagance, corruption, and misrule. This is to be perpetuated by the "Winchester Rifle." Those whose who are opposed to them are for economy, purity in office, and good and decent government. But this is the last thing the radical party desire. Such an administration, and their occupation would be gone. Hence the frantic and despairing appeal for arms.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 234 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1870.

Applications in writing from parties desirous of renting Belmont (Judge Peters') Mansion (as soon as the same is put in repair), for a Restaurant will be received for one week at this office daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The applications must state the name, residence, and occupation of the applicant, and the price or rent offered for the remainder of the present year. Particulars can be learned at this office. Each application must be addressed to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and marked on the outside "Application for Restaurant."

DAVID FOLEY, Secretary of Park Commission.

3 31 5t

A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors.

3 24 12t

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth3t

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870. (L. S.)

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 12t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBERT C. McLEOD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS C. McLEOD and JOHN J. BARTHOLOMEW, Executors of the estate of ROBERT McLEOD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, April 7, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street (second story), in the city of Philadelphia.

EGBERT K. NICHOLS, Auditor.

3 31 thstu5t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches. No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia.
9 6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

H. MUHR & SON, NO. 128 NORTH SECOND STREET, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc. Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States. Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street. 2 26 Second floor, and late of No. 36 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 8 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.
2 9

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 2 25 1m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES.
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu5t CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4s

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 2 23

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 2 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Aven e. 2 23

SHIPPING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.

The PIONEER, advertised to sail for SAVANNAH on TUESDAY, 5th inst., will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 6 A. M.
The new steamer ACHILLES, insuring at lowest rates, is now receiving freight for SAVANNAH at QUEEN STREET WHARF, to sail on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 8 A. M. Shippers who hold bills of lading for SAVANNAH by PIONEER can have them changed by sending to QUEEN STREET WHARF.
Insurance should be transferred from the Pioneer to the Achilles.

WM. L. JAMES,
4 4 3t GENERAL AGENT.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 9, at 11 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE to FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
In gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 6 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 25 Dock Street Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th or March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An unknown white woman was found drowned yesterday in the Delaware. She had on a calico frock, check apron, and dark under skirt. The Coroner took charge of the body.

—United States Commissioner Hibbler yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Julia Boyce, who was charged with selling cigars without a license, and having them unstamped, by holding her in $1000 bail to answer the charge at court.

—A meeting of Baptist clergymen took place yesterday afternoon at the Publication Rooms, Arch street, below Sixth, at which a resolution was adopted inviting the national societies of this denomination to hold their anniversaries in this city in the month of May. The invitation is directed only to the actual members and delegates representing these organizations.

—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Kate Moralis, who died from the effects of criminal malpractice, as previously reported. Alderman Charles M. Carpenter testified to taking the affidavit of deceased, showing that she had been attended by Mrs. Hubert. Dr. Shapleigh testified that he was called to see deceased previous to her death, and gave the result of a post-mortem examination, showing that death resulted from malpractice. The jury rendered a verdict that Kate Moralis came to her death from the effects of criminal malpractice at the hands of Virginia Hubert.

—Two o'clock yesterday afternoon was the hour fixed by Alderman Carpenter for a further hearing in the penalty suit case brought by Mr. Taylor, Sealer of Weights and Measures for the Northern District, against a grocer named David Caldwell. It will be remembered that Mr. Caldwell had his weights and measures sealed by the Sealer for the Southern District. He objected to allowing Mr. Taylor to do the work on the ground that he overcharged. Mr. Taylor did not appear yesterday, and, at the request of Mr. Dougherty, counsel fordefendant, a nonsuit was entered in the matter.

—The Board of Building Inspectors have condemned the cellar party wall of the building corner of Cumberland and Holman streets, as being insufficient for the building about to be erected on the adjoining lot, and have ordered the same to be taken down. They have also condemned the south party wall of the building of Bridget Martin, on Forty-first street, north of Haverford street, and the south party wall of the building No. 2442 North Front street, both of which have been ordered to be taken down.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅛.

—Secretary Boutwell is going to Massachusetts to-day.

—The Internal Revenue receipts were over a million and a half yesterday.

—It is thought the Tariff bill will soon be killed by striking out the enacting clause.

—Dr. Bard was sworn in as Governor of Idaho, before Chief Justice Chase, yesterday.

—Associate Justice Bradley has been assigned to the circuit of the late Mr. Justice Wayne.

—The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported in favor of Senator Gilbert, of Florida, holding his seat.

—Committees have been appointed by both houses of Congress to attend General Thomas' obsequies at Troy.

—The coal miners' strike seems likely to be confined to the Schuylkill District, but there the suspension is almost total.

—The contested election case of Taylor vs. Reading did not come up in the House yesterday, owing to the latter's absence.

—Mr. Juliana, of Indian, has submitted to the House a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, extending the right of franchise to women.

—Thomas F. Wilson and John Harris, both of this State, have been confirmed as Consuls, the former to Matamoras and the latter to Venice.

—It is reported from Washington that the Income Tax bill of the Senate Finance Committee will be strongly contested when it comes up for consideration.

—Both houses have indorsed the arrangements made by the Vice-President and Speaker Blaine for the General Thomas memorial meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives, this evening.

—General Fremont, President of the El Paso Route, stated to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad that he had bought in France for this road 45,000 tons of T rails and one hundred railroad engines.

—The Senate yesterday voted against the bill fixing all Congressional elections for the first Tuesday in November, on and after November, 1872. The House, however, passed the bill by a large majority.

—A. A. Bradley, of Georgia, colored, has applied for admission to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court. A committee has been appointed to inquire into his moral fitness, it being charged that he has been expelled from the Suffolk (Mass.) Bar.

Foreign Affairs.

—The London *Times* hopes the legal-tender decision will be sustained.

—India's Governor-General is travelling through that country urging upon the people the culture of cotton.

—In order to avoid a collision between the French Ministry and the Chambers, the proposal to submit a reform scheme to the people is deferred for a time.

THE DEAD.

Tribute to the Memory of Major-General George H. Thomas.

One of the largest gatherings ever assembled in the Academy of Music convened there last evening to testify their respect to the memory of the late Major-General George H. Thomas.

On the stage was assembled a brilliant body of army officers and civilians, among which, besides the officers of the meeting, were Generals Drum, Robert O. Tyler, Delos, Sacket, Van Vliet, Charles C. Cresson, Ruff, J. P. Bankson, Hoffman, William B. Thomas; Colonels Brua, Farnsworth, George G. Meade; Barstow, A. C. Wildraick, Latta, S. B. Wylie Mitchell, Taggart, Mulholland; Major G. Q. White; Captain Frazier; Lieutenants Wharton White, Emmett Crawford, James Humbert, Widdefield; Dr. Semple, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.; Assistant Paymaster Plunkett, U. S. N.; Judges Ludlow, Peirce, Paxson; District Attorney Charles Gibbons, and many others.

The Lincoln Institute Cadets, under the command of Lieutenant Billings, of the City Guards, were upon the stage, as were also the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry. The auditorium was occupied by Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and city military organizations, while the rest of the house was filled with ladies and gentlemen. The orchestra was occupied by the Liberty Cornet Band, which furnished the music for the evening. Mayor Fox opened the proceedings by nominating Major-General George G. Meade as the Chairman of the meeting, which met with unanimous approval.

General Meade then addressed the meeting, saying that his association with the late General Thomas extended over a space of ten years, and in that time he learned to respect him and revere his character. He did not think it necessary to dwell upon his career, which was so well remembered by the community, but would say that he was a man who never swerved from the line of his duty.

After the election of a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, a preamble and resolutions were offered by Major William McMichael, as follows:—

Whereas, In the prime of life, at the height of his usefulness, and while in the discharge of his duty, the nation has lost by death Major-General George H. Thomas, a soldier than whom no nobler is recorded by the history of this century; and

Whereas, It is eminently proper that the citizens and soldiers of Philadelphia should, in common with their brethren of other cities, unite in testifying their sorrow over the loss which they, with all the loyal people of the United States, have sustained in the decease of so faithful a public servant, therefore

Resolved, That the citizens and soldiers of Philadelphia, in public meeting assembled, bear their unanimous testimony to their high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered the nation by the great man whose death we mourn.

Resolved, That we recognize in his military achievements a genius as rare as it was unselfish; in his modesty the true characteristic of the Christian gentleman, and in his unspotted record, both as a public servant and a private citizen, an example worthy of all emulation.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased sincere sympathy over their loss, which, irreparable as it is to the nation, comes with crushing force to those who were bound to him by ties of blood; and that the officers of this meeting be requested to forward to them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to appoint a committee to attend the funeral in a body as representatives of Philadelphia.

Major-General Mindil read letters from General Sherman, General Negley, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. Leonard Myers, Major-General John S. Hartranft, and Governor Geary.

Major-General Van Vliet was then introduced and said he came here to join the millions throughout the country in mourning for General Thomas. He probably felt the loss more deeply than any other one present. In 1833 they entered West Point together, graduated together, and were assigned to the 3d Artillery in Florida, and from that time until the day of General Thomas' death they had been thrown more or less together, and in all that time he had never heard an ungentlemanly remark fall from his lips. He was a kind husband and father. His career in the army was too well known to require to be dwelt upon.

Major-General Patterson followed, saying that he first became acquainted with General Thomas in the Mexican war. He was a most unselfish man, and never forgot the meaning of the word duty. He was a Christian gentleman, a most accomplished and skilful soldier; he feared God and obeyed His commandments. More he could not say.

The following address was then made by Charles Gibbons, Esq.:—

Mr. Chairman—It rarely happens that whole communities are brought together to indulge a common sorrow over the grave of one man, because it is not often that death can find a mark so near to the public heart as George H. Thomas. I cannot venture here, in the presence of soldiers distinguished in their profession as any in the world, to analyze his military character, or even specify the military operations by which he won the laurels he so modestly wore. But looking only at the great results achieved by General Thomas upon fields renowned in the history of war, I can only express what I believe to be the universal sentiment, that no better soldier ever lived or died under the flag of his country.

He was not only a soldier, but a *patriot*, in the highest and noblest sense of that much misapplied word. His patriotism was not short sighted, it was not narrowed in its scope by the boundaries of the State in which he was born; it did not glow on one side of an imaginary line, only to grow cold and unseen beside on the other, where the same flag belonged—where the same language was spoken and the same sacred memories were cherished; but it went with the flag, and embraced all that the symbol of our nationality covered, and was as pure and unselfish in the valley of the Cumberland and the far-off coast of the Pacific as it ever was or could be in his native fields of Southampton. It was a national patriotism, comprehending the United States of America and nothing less.

That was the America he served, and he honored it by his services as much as it can ever honor him. Looking across the Potomac to the land of his birth, remembering his affection for the beautiful valleys and the grand old mountains of his native State, and remembering now much it cost a Virginian to be faithful and true to the national cause, we might justly inscribe upon his tomb the sentiment that must have lived in his heart—"not that I loved Virginia less, but my country more."

He was a soldier and a patriot, without that inordinate and selfish ambition which so often mars the character of our public men. It is the testimony not only of his personal friends and comrades in the army, but of all who have watched his honorable career, that the faithful performance of his duties was the widest range of his ambition—not only his duties as a soldier, but his duties also as a man and a citizen. This was a principle and rule of his life which was never neglected, relaxed, or compromised. He sought no honor from men which *that* could not secure, and he accepted none which it had not earned. No one now points to any act of his public life that has left a stain upon its record, nor to a neglected public duty that can rise in judgment against him.

General Thomas added to his other virtues that humility which is not always found in men who occupy high positions in the world, but which, wherever found, is always becoming and attractive. I know nothing of his inner life, which was hidden from all human eyes, but I cannot contemplate a character externally moulded and preserved in such strict accord with the requirements of Christianity without a profound conviction that it was all the result of constant and acceptable intercourse and communion with his Divine Master. He has fought a good fight; he has finished his course; he has kept the faith!

Perhaps we should not deplore the loss of a man who has perfected in himself so good and complete an example for mankind. The example lives; it is beyond the power of death. Like a new star fixed in the heavens, it shines upon the world, an unfading and unfailing cynosure for all coming time.

General Joshua T. Owen, Major A. R. Calhoun, General H. H. Bingham, and Rev. A. A. Willitts having delivered addresses, the chairman put the resolutions to a vote, and they were adopted, after which the meeting dispersed.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF A NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 23d day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., the live-oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five (5) days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 4 5 tuthsst

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS,
10 15 tuths2 DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:37	MOON RISES	10:53
SUN SETS	6:29	HIGH WATER	4:33

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Mar. 24
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 24
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 25
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26
Cella	London	New York	Mar. 26
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	April 5
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	April 5
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9
Donau	New York	Bremen	April 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 9
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Atalanta	New York	London	April 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 16
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 16
Europa	New York	Glasgow	April 16
Main	New York	Bremen	April 16
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 5
Alassa	New York	Aspinwall	April 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 6
Achilles	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 7
Columbia	New York	Havana	April 7
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	April 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Winnifred, Scott, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Daring, McDonald, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, L. Audenried&Co.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, Boston, do.
Schr Four Sisters, Sheerer, Boston, do.
Schr Orient, Watson, Gloucester, Mass., do.
Schr Bonnie Boat, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr O. P. Binns, Migiee, Providence, do.
Schr Monterey, Anderson, Washington, D. C., Pritchard & Ebert.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Prairie Rose, Griffin, 20 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Abigail Haynes, Smith, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig Nellie Ware, hence for Manzanilla, was at the Breakwater yesterday.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Zodiac, from Charleston for Philadelphia, has on board 162 bales upland cotton, 177 tcs. rice, 186 bales yarn warp and thread, 50 bundles paper, 6 tons Etiwan fertilizer, 81 bbls. oranges, 17 casks clay, and sundries.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, from Providence for Philadelphia, put into New York 3d inst. for a harbor.

Bark Sicily Juliette, Laporte, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia, sailed from Royan 19th ult.

Bark Eliza, Sprague, from Matanzas 17th ult. for Philadelphia, is reported a total loss on Bull's Island breakers. The E. registered 204 tons, was built at Eastport, Me., in 1847, hailed from Barbados, and was formerly known as the Afton.

Brig Kennebec, Cummings, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 31st ult.

Schr Susan, Medway, from Pernambuco for Philadelphia, spoken by the Ceylon, at New Bedford, was no doubt the Susan Vittery, Cole, which arrived at this port 24th ult.

Schr William and James, Outten, hence, at Rockland 2d inst.

Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 2d inst.

Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, hence for Lynn, at Edgartown 25th ult.

Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, hence, at Greenport, L. I., 25th ult.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst., with 37,164 feet lumber, 109,300 shingles, and 2173 staves.

Schr D. Y. Streaker, Vangilder, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst., for New York.

Schr M. R. Carlisle, Crawford, from Providence for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 3d inst.

Schr A. M. Lee, Hoyt, from New Haven; Jas. H. Hewitt, Baker, from Portland; Southerner, Baker, from do.; and Francis, Osborn, from Camden, all for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, at Savannah 3d inst. from New York.

Schr Monitor, Smith, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

MISCELLANY.

A contract has been made by the Coast Wrecking Co. to save the cargo and materials of schr Carrie A. Rich, ashore at Indian River Inlet. There are good prospects of saving the cargo of schr W. A. Vail, also ashore at that place. The Wrecking Co.'s schr J. Curtis will load for New York, as soon as the weather permits, with mdse. from the above vessels.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Cardiff Grounds Sand, Bristol Channel, having extended to the southward, the West Cardiff Buoy has been moved in that direction, and now lies in 8¾ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, viz.:—

The east side of Steepholm Island, just open on the west end of Flatholm half-tide mark, S. ¾ W.

The Railway Swing Bridge over the Taff river, in line with Penarth Head, N. ¾ E.

A small house just north of Ball House, just open of St. Mary's Head, W. ½ N.

Ranie Spit Buoy, W. ½ S., distant 5-10ths mile.

Monkstone Beacon, E. by S., distant 1 8-10ths mile.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, March 17, 1870.

The Danish Government has given notice that the Buoy hitherto used for marking the Graa Deep, and which was moored with the Beacons on the north end of Fano Island in one, will be replaced by a Black Cone Buoy, marked "Graa-dyb," with a red staff and globe, which will remain throughout the year.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19½ degrees westerly in 1870.)

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17s No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 20 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 wtuf

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	823,700·75
Balances due at Agencies—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,557
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL $300,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23s

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $824,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2, COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freigh to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 1,425,731'67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908'42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19s

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

3 5

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months) 1092
NEW YORK	(18 months) 1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months) 953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months) 669
EQUITABLE	(17 months) 886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 16s

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11s

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber, Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York, Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29s No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street.

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. Last week of the wonderful BIOPLASTIC TROUPE. Last week of the great LAURI FAMILY, First time in America of the PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN. First time of the new Pantomime, THE FIRE FIEND. Sixteen new acts, unprecedented for elegance. On MONDAY NEXT, Mrs J. A. OATES' Burlesque and Opera Combination will make their first appearance. 4 4tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 5, THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, IN TWO PIECES AND FIVE CHARACTERS. T. B. De Walden's comedy, entitled JOE. Joe Woodbine, Jr. / Joe Sparks / Old Isaac / Hans Schwackenheimer } MR. CHANFRAU. To conclude with the laughable comedietta of THE DEBUTANTE. Mons. Achille Talma Dufard MR. CHANFRAU

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 8. FROU-FROU AT THE ARCH. MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

ANOTHER PUBLIC BUILDING BILL.

BOTH branches of the Legislature yesterday passed a bill which places the public building question on a new footing. The House, however, made a slight amendment to the bill passed by the Senate which has not yet been ratified by that body, so that the fate of the new project is still involved in some uncertainty. Some of its provisions will meet the cordial approval of the citizens of Philadelphia. It recognizes, for the first time, the fact that tax-payers should be consulted, directly, in regard to the choice of a site, and they are permitted to determine by their votes at a general election whether Washington or Penn Square shall be chosen. The Independence Square project is very properly killed outright, and the sentiment which forbids a perpetual desecration of the birthplace of freedom is thus respected, for the contemplated law provides that whether Washington or Penn Square is chosen as the site, "all the present buildings on Independence Square, except Independence Hall, shall be removed, and the ground thereon placed in good condition by said commission." In the proposed popular vote upon the respective merits of Penn Square and Washington Square as sites for the municipal buildings, one of the provisions of the law is adroitly designed to give an undue advantage to the latter. The election is not to be a free and unbiassed choice, or a pure and simple vote on the two locations. The bill provides that *if* Washington Square is selected, *then* Penn Square is to be appropriated to the use of the Franklin Institute, Academy of Fine Arts, Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Philadelphia Library. The natural effect of this provision will be to array the influence of all the friends of these institutions in behalf of Washington Square, even if their disinterested judgment would not approve that locality as a site for the municipal buildings, and thus to bring a powerful reinforcement to the ranks of the party which opposes a westward march of the courts and public offices. This provision is evidently intended as a balsam for the wounds of the Independence Square party, and at the same time to console, in part, the advocates of Penn Square if they are defeated in the unequal contest which is proposed. Following the system which has lately been adopted, the Legislature, while it leaves to the people the right of deciding, under the conditions imposed, the site of the new buildings, arrogates to itself the privilege of deciding in advance who shall erect them, and it names a commission to perform this work, the only popular element of which is to consist of the Mayor and Presidents of Councils, or three men in a body of eleven. The commission, however, embraces the names of a number of talented, honorable, and public-spirited citizens, and, as a whole, it is formed of good material.

THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

THE National House of Representatives yesterday adopted a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to make a thorough investigation with reference to the sinking of the Oneida, and the conduct of Captain Eyre, of the British steamer Bombay. It is eminently proper that the Government of the United States should take official action with regard to this sad affair, and make such an investigation of its circumstances as will place it in a proper light before the world. It is important that it should be known definitely whether the officers of the Oneida were responsible for the collision in the first place, as upon this point there is considerable obscurity and doubt. So far as the captain of the Bombay is concerned, his disgraceful conduct in leaving the sinking ship with all on board of her to perish, is sufficiently established to make him for ever infamous. Our Government, however, owes it to itself and to the brave men of the Oneida that they should be relieved from all blame in the matter if possible, by showing, as far as it is possible to show anything of the kind, exactly how the collision occurred, and to prove the guilt of Captain Eyre more clearly than it was possible to do before a board of Englishmen in Yokohama. Independently of every other consideration, it is a matter of some importance that it should be known whether the collision occurred on account of a difference of understanding with regard to the right of way between the commanders of the two vessels. If it can be proved that any such misunderstanding existed, measures ought to be taken to procure the adoption of some definite international rules on the subject that will prevent any such disasters in the future.

TOP-KNOT, COME DOWN!

THE Democratic Attorney-General of New Jersey, following in the wake of the Democratic Governor of Maryland, has decided, in answer to a despatch from the Mayor of Princeton, that "as a practical present question of the hour, the right of the colored man to vote, if he is otherwise qualified, should be treated as settled in his favor." This answer evidently goes against the grain of the Democratic expounder of the law. He does not like to make it. He avows his belief that "unconstitutional force was the means of procuring the ratification of the fifteenth amendment," and he cherishes a vague hope that "on this ground it may finally be held by all branches of the Government never to have been in force." But for the present, and as a practical matter, he deems discretion the better part of valor. He warns the Democratic election judges of New Jersey that if they resist the amendment they will get themselves and their favorite candidates into trouble. He thinks they can refuse to take a colored person's vote "without moral guilt," *but* he warns them that such action will subject them to the penalties of the law, and to a civil suit, while "the person elected may, if the votes refused would have defeated him, lose his election." The only possible hope he holds out to the antagonists of the law is the meagre chance already referred to that the amendment may finally be declared to have been adopted by illegal means, but as he does not wish to see many of his party friends victimized by a dangerous experiment, he tells them that "one or two cases in the whole State will be all that can be of any good whatever." This exposition of the effect of the amendment in nullifying all State statutes which prohibit colored suffrage is nearly as conclusive as the most radical Republican could desire, and it foreshadows the rapid approach of a universal recognition of the political rights of the citizens of African descent.

THE CHAMPION OF THE WOMEN.

THEODORE TILTON having been appointed—by whom we are not informed—a general commissioner on female emancipation, has issued a "card extraordinary," greeting the American people, and requesting all who take a friendly interest in woman's enfranchisement to send their names and those of their neighbors as fast as possible to the office of the *Independent*, to be inserted upon Mr. Tilton's roll of honor. Now that Theodore has taken the field in good earnest, and made his wishes clearly known to the people of the United States, we have not the slightest doubt in the world that all objections to female suffrage will vanish like the morning mist, and that a new amendment to the Constitution will be introduced immediately into Congress, and rushed through the State Legislatures in time for a grand celebration on next fourth of July. Many of the people of the United States did not know exactly how Tilton stood with regard to this matter, and while waiting to hear from him definitely they were in doubt as to the proper course to adopt. Now that he has spoken, however, and in no ambiguous words, and has accepted the important and responsible position of Commissioner Extraordinary on Female Emancipation, the least that the people of the United States can do to oblige him is to respond instantly and unanimously, without regard to the postage on their letters, which, from anything we can gather from Mr. Tilton's "card," he does not undertake to pay. Indeed, who would consider such a small matter as postage when, by the mere expenditure of a three-cent stamp, one's name can be inscribed upon the "roll of honor," and be handed down to an admiring posterity, for Mr. Tilton assures the people of the United States that "the day will come when your children and children's children will be proud of the record." Here is glory awaiting all who are willing to take it, and we can assure our readers, upon the authority of the commissioner himself, that "Anybody sending in one envelope all the names in a family, village, or association will render a helpful service." In a large city like this it would perhaps be well to have ward canvassers, to pay their own expenses, who might soon be able to collect an imposing array of names, and if there is anything like the unanimity that we expect, labor could be saved by merely sending to Mr. Tilton a copy of the last edition of the "Philadelphia Directory." It is considered as highly essential to the success of the cause that the friends of woman should respond immediately, so that their letters will fly into the *Independent* office like a snow storm. There is danger in delay, thinks Theodore. Perhaps some of the women may change their minds and not wish to be enfranchised, in which case Theodore's cake will be all dough, so he is anxious to have the matter settled at once while the enthusiasm is at its height. The ball is rolling, and we hope that our readers will help to shove it along and keep it in motion, if only for the sake of gratifying Theodore Tilton, whose feelings were doubtless hurt last week at only being able to publish the names of hack women's rightists in the *Independent*, and he would doubtless be more than gratified if he could get a response to his appeal from a few at least of the people of the United States outside of the little circle of vituperative females and weak-chested men who have hitherto represented the cause of female suffrage, with but little sympathy from the class of persons most immediately concerned. The women of the country owe it to themselves to speak promptly and decidedly on this subject in response to Mr. Tilton's card.

A RESOLUTION was introduced yesterday by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, in the National House of Representatives, instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending a free delivery system to all cities containing a population of not less than two hundred thousand inhabitants, and to State capitals containing not less than one hundred thousand. We hope that this proposition will receive a favorable consideration at an early day. There is no good reason why the Post Office facilities might not be extended to a much greater extent than at present, and even if it were to be found an additional expense, the convenience to the public that would ensue from the adoption of a free delivery system in the large cities would more than compensate for the outlay. If, however, Congress will abolish the franking privilege, with all its enormous abuses, an arrangement of this kind that would be a practical benefit to an immense number of people would probably not make the expenses of the Post Office Department as great as they are at present. At any rate the matter is well worthy of a fair, candid, and thorough discussion, and a proper amount of attention from Congress.

RHODE ISLAND to-morrow holds her annual election for the choice of State officers and a Legislature. The unterrified and undismayed Democracy have nominated a full ticket, just for the fun of the thing, while the Republicans have honored all the present State officers with a renomination, which is, of course, equivalent to a re-election. The two rival tickets are as follows:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	Seth Padelford.	Lyman Pierce.
Lieut.-Governor	P. W. Stevens.	C. R. Cutler.
Secretary of State	John R. Bartlett.	Wm. J. Miller.
Attorney-General	Willard Sayles.	Geo. N. Bliss.
Treasurer	Sam. A. Parker.	Philip Rider.

The vote of the State at previous elections has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1860—Governor	10,835	12,295	1,460D
" —President	12,244	7,707	4,537R
1864—Governor	8,840	8,689	151R
" —President	13,692	8,470	5,222R
1868—Governor	10,038	5,731	4,307R
" —President	12,993	6,548	6,445R
1869—Governor	7,370	3,390	3,980R

The remembrance of the Democratic victory of 1860 is the only consolation the Democracy have, and they cling to it as they do to the remembrance of a "white man's government." The last Legislature stood, in the Senate 27 Republicans to 6 Democrats, and in the House of Representatives 61 Republicans to 11 Democrats—a Republican majority on joint ballot of 71. The next Legislature will stand about the same, perhaps a little "more so."

THE RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the first three quarters of the current fiscal year, comprising the nine months ending March 31, 1870, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, were as follows:—

Months.	1869-70.	1868-69.
July	$21,578,634·94	$16,990,649·92
August	15,015,396·81	13,900,385·70
September	13,022,303·87	9,760,796·29
October	12,054,799·57	10,092,335·34
November	13,145,569·75	9,641,304·63
December	11,737,325·05	10,201,810·33
January	12,479,009·99	11,127,801·66
February	12,115,744·40	10,272,257·89
March	12,859,818·33	11,511,992·47
Total	$124,008,692·71	$103,499,334·23

This shows a total gain in the nine months of $20,509,268·48. The total receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $159,000,000, while Commissioner Delano estimated the receipts of the current fiscal year at $175,000,000, an anticipated gain of $16,000,000. As shown above, the gain already exceeds this estimate by more than $4,000,000; but the forced withdrawal of whisky from bond during the last quarter of the previous fiscal year swelled up the receipts during that period so greatly that the last quarter of the current fiscal year is likely to show a decrease, so that the estimate of Commissioner Delano will probably come very near exact fulfilment.

THE CALIFORNIA WINE TRADE grows in extent and importance. Except where the land is more than three thousand feet above the level of the sea, the entire State is well adapted to the cultivation of the grape, which is grown from the extreme northern limit of the State to the southern, a distance of six hundred miles. It was estimated that there were twelve million fruit-bearing vines in 1864, while this year the number is put at thirty millions, the amount of land under grape cultivation being about forty-two thousand acres. If all the grapes grown were used in the manufacture of wine, the product, it is estimated, would be thirty million gallons. The scale on which this peculiar industry is conducted may be judged from the fact that one manufacturer alone produces nearly half a million gallons annually.

—A bearded woman died the other day at Toulouse, aged 104 years. She had a beard two feet long.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ CONTINUED.

The unfavorable weather having deprived many of the pleasure and convenience of looking through our

SPRING STOCK

on the day appointed for our RECEPTION, the exhibition will be continued throughout the present week.

We invite our customers and the public to inspect our

NEW

IMPORTATIONS AND MANUFACTURES

OF

SPRING CLOTHING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ THE FREE BISHOPS CHURCH, north side SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The Rite of Confirmation will be administered by the Rt. Rev. W. B. STEVENS, D. D., LL. D., Tuesday evening. Service at quarter before 8.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., clear of all taxes.
4 4 10t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLES BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BAROLAY,
J. B. WALKER.
4 2t M5

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors of the TRIUNFE SILVER MINING AND COMMERCIAL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 noon. 3 29 tu2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held April 4, 1870, it was unanimously
Resolved, That in the death of Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, we, together with the whole nation, mourn the loss of a pure patriot, an illustrious soldier, and a revered, beloved, and exemplary man.
Resolved, That the inestimable military services rendered by General Thomas to the country, in the hour of its sorest peril, are worthy of perpetuation in that enduring monumental form which grateful nations accord to the memory of their noblest dead.
Resolved, That the devotion of General Thomas to the great public interests of his native land was equalled only by his devotion to those principles and practices of private virtues which most adorn a Christian gentleman, and which add lustre to the highest, and serve as deathless lights for the guidance of the least.
Resolved, That in view of the historical rarity of so exalted an example, we point the youth of America to the character of General Thomas, that each one may emulate it according to his ability, and thus ensure to the future of our country a race of unselfish patriots, and of high-minded, virtuous, and earnest men.
Resolved, That to testify our respect and admiration for the memory of General Thomas, we proceed in a body to the meeting of Soldiers and Citizens to be held this evening, for the purpose of expressing our sorrow at the national bereavement, and of doing public honor to the military achievements and personal worth of one who will hereafter be numbered among the greatest and best of the departed sons of America.
Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that a copy of them be transmitted to the family of Major-General Thomas.
By order of the Board of Directors.
It GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,
BY THE POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ,
SIXTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
READING OF THE POEM TWICE A DAY.
M. JOSEPHINE WARREN will recite each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN' RIDE." [4 4tf
CHROMOS of the Painting (30x25 inches), $10.
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will deliver the TENTH AND CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE SECOND SERIES,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 7.
Subject—TO THE RESCUE.
A MATINEE LECTURE.
MISS OLIVE LOGAN
will repeat (by request) her great Lecture on "GIRLS."
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY, April 11.
ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS.
The Lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association. Tickets will be sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut Street, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 9 A. M. Reserved Seats, 75 cents on the first day of sale; after that, 50 cents. [4 2 3t

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—The opening services of this new church commenced on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, and continue every evening during the week:
TUESDAY EVENING,
April 5—Sermon by Rev. CHARLES COOK, D. D., of St. George Methodist Episcopal Church.
Wednesday—Sermon by Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., of First Baptist Church.
Thursday—Sermon by Rev. HENRIOK JOHNSON, D. D., of First Presbyterian Church.
Friday—Sermon by Rev. EDWARD HAWES, D. D., of Central Congregational Church.
All are cordially invited. 4 2 6t*

BANK REPORTS.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK, of Philadelphia, at the close of business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$808,850·96
Overdrafts	1,982·29
United States Bonds to secure Circulation	250,000·00
United States Bonds on hand	73,100·00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	37,833·33
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	99,275·20
Due from other National Banks	24,185·72
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,390·45
Banking House	8,000·00
Current Expenses	5,755·98
Taxes Paid	3,329·16
Cash Items, including Stamps	33,387·00
Exchanges for Clearing House	67,734·74
Bills of other National Banks	25,000·00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	2,252·07
Specie—Coin	4,814·27
Legal-tender Notes	238,000·00
Clearing-House Certificates	5,000·00
Three per cent. Certificates	15,000·00
	$1,698,827·17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250,000·00
Surplus Fund	150,000·00
Discount	21,280·24
Exchange	79·16
Profit and Loss	27,746·51
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	216,900·00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding	10,514·00
Individual Deposits	1,019,167·45
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	1,702·61
Due to National Banks	2,241·31
Due to other Banks	491·79
	$1,698,827·17

I, WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier of the Kensington National Bank, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.
State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss:
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this thirtieth day of March, 1870. C. M. LUKENS, Notary Public.
Correct. Attest—
E. W. GORGAS,
THOMAS M. MONTGOMERY,
EDWARD MURRAY,
It Directors.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

OPENING EXERCISES.

Gigantic Stock of Spring Garments!!
Raiment for April in Every Variety!!
Every style of Fashionable Spring Clothing!!
Abundant opportunity to buy cheap!!
Tell all your friends of the

OPENING

Day of opening our Splendid Spring Stock.
Ample store of Piece Goods in the Custom Department.
You are invited to the Opening,

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

WHICH IS WIDE OPEN, and

OPEN ALL DAY, AT

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.

RARE CHANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC AT

Wholesale Prices,

(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY),

THE

DECKER BROS., KRANICH, BACH & CO., } PIANOS.

They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to

STEINWAY'S.

WILLIAM BLASIUS,

(LATE AGENT FOR STEINWAY'S,)

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Next door to my former place. 4 2 1m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

OPENING.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street.

SPRING STYLES

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
WHITE CORDS.

3 29 tuths1mrp

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

TO THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Trimmed Bonnets and Hats,

ON WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870,

To which you are respectfully invited.

M. H. & E. H. CAY,

4 4 2trp No. 262 South ELEVENTH Street.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—GREAT Bargains in new FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and HATS, just received. To Milliners we sell very cheap, and allow eight per cent. discount. At

J. S. BORGENSKI'S,

3 31 6t No. 21 N. NINTH Street, above Market.

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid Soaps,

Manufactured by James Buchan & Co.

NEW YORK.

Carbolic Toilet Soap.
Carbolic Bath Soap.
Carbolic Medicinal Soap.
Carbolic Shaving Soap.

These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.

They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP,

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,
CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [3 15 tuths1m

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

JOHN WYETH & BRO.

FINANCIAL.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris, & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

REFRIGERATORS.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS.
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale an retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, abov Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24 thstu3t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,

19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA PA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

ART SALE.

THE FINE ARTS.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Italian Marble Garden and Monumental Statuary.

A collection of Italian Marble Garden and Monumental Statuary, Garden Vases, Etc., imported from Italy by Messrs. VITI BROS. (late Vito Viti & Sons), will be sold at Public Sale by Mr. JAMES A. FREEMAN, at the Salesrooms, No. 422 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, April 7, at 10 o'clock. The collection is now arranged for examination, and Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer or the Importers.

VITI BROS.,

No. 149 South FRONT Street,

4 2 5 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES

HAVE ARRIVED.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

11 10rp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CHROMOS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
A few of which are as follows:—

Little Eva	after J. G. Brown.
Innocence	after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion)	after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories	after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music	after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep	after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake	after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods	after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep	after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii	after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple	after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter	after Jacobsen.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea	after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast	after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat	after E. Moran.
Yo Semite Valley	after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier	after Thomas Hill.

The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5

HOSIERY, ETC.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF

HOSIERY AND MERINO WEAR,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

N. B.—Jouvin's best make of KID GLOVES, at $1·75; other makes at $1 and $1·50. 2 17 thstu4mp

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD

Government Java Coffee,

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Imported and Domestic Cigars,

AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,

433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,

Branch of 108 South SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.

We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 5 1m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1870.

Rent Retribution.

Those wicked people, the landlords, are to be punished at last. After having sent up the rents for an infinite period, they are to experience the mortifications of a descent. There is every prospect that after May 1 rents of stores and residences in New York will be cheaper than for many a year. Mr. Stewart has directed the agents of his property on Bleecker street and the vicinity to lower the terms at which it is leased as much as twenty-five per cent., and though this is not to be taken as indicating the rate of the average reduction, it *is* to be regarded as illustrative of the general tendencies of rents to come down. Several causes unite to produce this effect. One is the fact that northward the star of business takes its way. What were formerly choice retail stores in the lower sections of the city will in future be unoccupied or else undergo such alterations as will fit them for wholesale houses. The disposition of New York business men to live out of town has also been on the increase, and numerous residences have sprung into being along the lines of the Southside and Long Island Railways. Many Southrons, too, horrified at the extravagant prices they have had to pay for the privilege of being less comfortable than they were at home, may soon be expected to return to the sunny cradles of the South. And then the general and but little understood law of compensation steps in and proclaims that the end of all high rents has reached its utmost limits, and must expect, as an offset, to be succeeded by an era of less exaggerated demands.

Mr. Fechter in a Scriptural Light.

For the past few days, in several of the shop-windows a picture has been hanging which has attracted a vast deal of attention from the cursory passer-by as well as from the critical.

"What era in the life of the Saviour does that represent?" I heard one gentleman, evidently a divine, ask of another, as they stood contemplating one of these pictures.

The question was very natural. The painting represented a man in prime of young manhood, loosely attired, with his head thrown back and his eyes gazing upwards. Upon his face was a look of angelic agony. His bright, abundant hair was parted in the middle, and fell to his shoulders in soft, mellow rolls. The entire figure, in its attitude, cast of form and feature, and facial expression, bore a remarkable resemblance to those pictures which the reverent world has accepted as portraits of the Saviour.

In reality it is nothing of the kind.

What then?

A portrait of Mr. Charles Fechter in the *role* of "Hamlet!"

The second gentleman who had been addressed explained to the first how the matter stood, and the clergyman, with a quick expression of surprise and pain, was about to hurry off.

"And yet," he added, turning back, "I am almost sorry you told me, sir; I should have liked to buy it to hang up in my study."

This little incident will explain the verisimilitude of the likeness. So notorious, indeed, has it become, that Mr. Fechter has received from several New York artists offers to sit for a portrait of Christ wearing the crown of thorns, and will probably accept one of these offers upon his return to the city.

On the Rampage.

The cars, the stages, and the horses appertaining thereto in this city are on a perpetual rampage, and the student of human and of horse nature—the philanthropist and the veterinary surgeon—can have their hands full if they wish. Not very many weeks ago a horse incident occurred which taxed the credulity of the public to the utmost, and yet which was more veracious than most similar accounts which that public unhesitatingly swallows. It consisted in a horse's leaping through the side of a passenger car, turning around therein, and walking out again, to the amazement of the passengers. The spectacle of a span of horses detached from a car, and careering wildly through the streets after nightfall, is by no means a novel one, and is one of the most charming indications of the ingenuousness and caprice of the equine temperament. Only yesterday afternoon, too, an incident, which might easily have been an accident, took place, which resulted only in the terror of several thousand people and the mutual smashing in of a couple of dash-boards. As a Fourth avenue car was proceeding along the Bowery, the rod which connects the brakes snapped in two, the brakes of course ceased to be of any benefit, and the car shot rapidly on. Fortunately it happened to be empty, and the driver, perceiving what danger was imminent, detached the horses. At that portion of the Bowery, near Broome street, the car was proceeding on a descent, which, curving around Broome street, continues for half a mile. As though under the possession of a demon the car continued on its way with increasing momentum, swinging around the curves, jolting, bumping, almost springing from the track, and improvising a crowd along the entire route. Some dreadfully disastrous end seemed impending. Some car, proceeding along a cross track, would be smashed into, and half-a-dozen passengers knocked into eternity. No such thing. After passing several cross-tracks without interruption, it bolted into an empty car lying on the same track. There was a mutual smash of the dash-boards, a sort of bumptious dovetailing of splinters into one another, and the agony was over, the sensation was spoiled. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau appeared last evening, in *Joe* a comedy by T. B. De Walden. This piece shows all the lack of skill in dramatic construction that characterizes other works by the same author. Its chief value is that it gives Mr. Chanfrau an opportunity to appear in four different characters, and thereby display his abilities by a series of marked contrasts. The piece has no very great merit itself, but clever acting made the performance amusing.

This evening the same piece will be repeated, with the comedietta of *The Debutante* as an afterpiece.

AT THE CHESNUT the "Bioplastic" Troupe will appear this evening in their acrobatic performances and artistic tableaux, and will introduce the celebrated prismatic fountain. The Lauris will enliven the entertainment by their funny pantomimes.

AT THE ARCH Augustin Daly's version of *Frou-Frou* was produced last evening. This does not differ in its essential features from the adaptation performed at the Chesnut a few weeks ago, except that Daly has altered the denouement so as to make the husband forgive the guilty wife, and receive her into his home again. This is not an improvement over the original, in our opinion.

Frou-Frou will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of songs, dances, and laughable burlesques will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *The United States Mail, Trial of a Bachelor, Fisherman's Luck*, and other attractions are announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of St. Thomas' (colored) P. E. Church.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., will lecture at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject:—"Eloquence and Oratory."

Incidentals.

—The extra budget of the city of Paris for the next four months will require a loan of 250,000,000 francs. The total deficit is 534,500,000 francs.

—A terrible explosion occurred on the 19th of March at the great steam workshops of Fourchambault, by which eight persons were horribly scalded, five of them mortally.

—The city of Paris has for several months past used 100,000 reams of paper per diem for the journals, books, pamphlets, posters, and official and business placards and handbills.

—The Superior Committee of the Orphan Asylum of the Prince Imperial, Paris, admitted, on the occasion of his Imperial Highness' birthday, eleven children to that establishment, making a total of 634 inmates.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Inside Pages.

GOODS IN THE PIECE.
JUST OPENED,
FINE ASSORTMENT,
NEW STYLES,
CHOICE PATTERNS.
To be made up to order in best manner in addition to usual choice,
STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS.—Martin Brothers will sell at their auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, on to-morrow and Thursday, a very superior collection of modern oil paintings, to which we invite the notice of the art-loving public. The collection contains works by some of the best known and most popular artists of the day, and as the sale is peremptory, and every work announced in the catalogue will be sold, this is a rare opportunity for persons who desire to decorate their homes to secure real gems of art. Among the most noticeable works in the collection are "The Bridge of Sighs, Venice," by Charles Heidkin; "The Carnival at St. Martin's," by Van Ingen; "Faith," by Ernest Meltze; and "Hope," by the same author. There are a number of fine paintings of American and European scenery, several excellent copies from the old masters, and a great number of miscellaneous subjects of interest. There has seldom been an art sale in this city at which the same variety was presented, and every one can find something to suit his taste. The sale will commence each day at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPRING.

Come, beautiful spring, green fields and flowers,
Lamb and green peas, and coquetting showers,
Spring bonnets and dresses, and new fashioned collars,
And come specie payment, with bright golden dollars.
Welcome, kind patrons, to the store of Charles Stokes,
His stock of spring clothing for fashionable folks
Is full to completion, styles tasteful and nice,
Come, fill up your wardrobes *at a reasonable price,*
His store is well known, you've been there before,
CHESNUT STREET (Continental), NUMBER EIGHT TWENTY-FOUR.

A NEW YORKER named STACK has lately opened a sample room in Gold street, above Second, where merchants and business men generally can partake of a lunch, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. ROBERT STACK caters *strictly for gentlemen*, his viands being superior. No "tangle-leg" sold on the premises. Connoisseurs in Izaak Walton's gentle art (trout fishing) should inspect his quaint selections of lines, flies, etc.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A MOST STRIKING CONTRAST.—The old hair dyes and "colorers," etc., are all more or less sticky, muddy, and fetid, and the hues they impart are not natural. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the newly-discovered agent, is, on the other hand, limpid, transparent, fragrant, and effective, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash,
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

RATIFICATION
OF THE
AMENDMENTS.

All the recent amendments in the prices and improvements in the manufacture of Ready Made Clothing having become
A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF
OAK HALL,
there will be held immediately at that place a grand
MASS MEETING
OF ALL
CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
desiring to participate in these advantages and to array themselves in Gorgeous Spring Attire at Amended Prices.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

MATHER—WOLSTENHOLME.—On the evening of March 29, 1870, by the Rev. S. Tweedale, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY MATHER to Miss MARGARET WOLSTENHOLME, both of Frankford.

THOMAS—HAIGH.—On the 17th of January, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. J. W. THOMAS, of Kingston, to Miss MARY F. HAIGH, of Frankford.

DIED.

DEVLIN.—On the 2d instant, ELIZA DEVLIN, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Phillip street, below Columbia avenue, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Michael's. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

GITHENS.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. SARAH GITHENS, relict of the late Fern Githens, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William H. Githens, No. 3872 Lancaster avenue, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Asbury Vault.

MILLER.—At Mt. Airy, on the 4th instant, CHARLES STUART, son of Charles H. and A. F. Miller, aged 5 years.

NEALE.—On the 3d instant, of consumption of the lungs, RICHARD NEALE, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Plate Printers, and members of the Excelsior Division, No. 205, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his daughter's residence, No. 1406 Wellington street (between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, above Master), on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

WILLIS.—On the 4th instant, ELIZABETH L. MAUL, relict of the late Thomas Willis, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Delaware Tent, No. 13, D. of F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles Willis, No. 3925 Rockdale street, West Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Blockley Baptist Church.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNICHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuths2m
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE
THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
New York Medical University.
Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.
They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.
A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, successors of the old and well-known house of MICHAEL WEAVER (established in 1817), have this day associated themselves under the firm style of WEAVER & CO., for the transaction of trade in Hemp, Rope, Twine, and Ship Chandlery, at No. 29 NORTH WATER Street and No. 28 NORTH WHARVES.
MICHAEL WEAVER,
GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Copartnership, under the name of SOUDER & ADAMS, for the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission business, at No. 3 DOCK Street,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, Jr.
SAMUEL D. ADAMS.
Philadelphia March 29, 1870. 4 2 3t

J. PERCY WARR AND ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Jr., have been admitted to an interest in our firm from this date.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t*

DRY GOODS.

1870.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
STEADY GROWTH.
A FIRST CLASS RETAIL TRADE ESTABLISHED.
We keep a Large Stock.
A Splendid Assortment,
Prices Low because Expenses Light,
Location Central and easy of access,
Every article sold
Warranted to be as represented
Or Money Refunded.
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
SPECIALTIES NOW OPEN.
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fine Silk Poplins,
Piques and Plaid Muslins,
Best Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
Power Loom and Barnsley Table Linens,
Calicoes, best quality, 10, 12½, 14 cents,
All the leading makes of Muslins.
We have our entire stock down to the very lowest current rates, and we have never before offered such a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GOODS.
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 2 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
Pim Brothers & Co.'s
First Quality Irish Poplins,
In all colors, imported especially for THIS SEASON'S SALES, together with our LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
Spring Silks and Dress Goods.
NEW GOODS opened DAILY, and PRICES guaranteed to be as LOW as they can be sold.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.
Specie Given Out in Change.
CEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 13t stuth PHILADELPHIA.

1870. EYRE & LANDELL 1870.
ARE OFFERING
The Best Ssock of Shawls in this City this Spring.
TWO MORE LOTS OF THOSE UNPRECEDENTED $2 BLACK SILKS.

1870. EYRE & LANDELL, 1870.
Fourth and Arch Streets.
THIS WEEK WE ARE RUNNING OFF
SUMMER SILKS, LOW.

1870. EYRE & LANDELL 1870.
Are making Llama Lace Points a Leader this Spring.
N. B.—LUPIN'S BLACK SHAWLS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY. 3 12 stuth3m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL.
A New Book, by the author of "Little Women."
NOW READY.
The Publishers announce with pleasure a new book, by Miss Alcott, the popular author of "Little Women." It is called
An Old-Fashioned Girl,
as in contradistinction to the fashionable city girl.
"Polly," the old-fashioned girl, is an embodiment of what a young lady should be who is brought up under the care of well-to-do parents in the country. "Fanny" is a picture of a young lady, educated in a similar way in the city; and the moral of the story lies in the difference between the two lives. "Tom," the hero—well, it is enough to say of him that all the girls will be desperately fascinated with him as with the "jolly" Laurie of "Little Women."
"An Old-Fashioned Girl" is complete in one volume, with illustrations, and matches, in size and style, "Little Women" and "Hospital Sketches."
Nor sale at wholesale prices by
PORTER & COATES,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3t PHILADELPHIA.

808—TURNER'S BOOK STORE,
CHESNUT Street.
OLD-FASHIONED GIRL. By the author of Little Women.
DICKENS' NEW STORY—EDWIN DROOD.
MEN AND MYSTERIES OF WALL STREET.
The most thoroughly exciting and interesting book of the day—
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGU, the only son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whose career was, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary of any woman in the annals of England during the last 200 years. Complete in one large 12mo. volume. Price $1 75 in cloth.
CYRILLA; OR, THE MYSTERIOUS ENGAGEMENT. By the Baroness Tautphœus, author of "Initials," "Quits," "At Odds," etc. This is the cheapest and, no doubt, the best of her writings.
TURNER & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Catalogues sent free of postage to any one. 4 2 stu3t

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

GREAT ART SALE.
—
On account of leaving shortly for Europe,
MR. CHAS. F. HASELTINE
Will sell at Public Sale his entire VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, containing in many cases the finest examples of the best artists (in the world) ever offered in the country,
TO BE SOLD ON THE
Evenings of Friday and Saturday,
APRIL 8 and 9,
AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK,
AT THE
HASELTINE GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
AUCTIONEER.
4 5 5t
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Carnud, Lejeune, Bensell, Seigman, Paul Weber, Pecrus, Charles, Eaton, Veron, Aufray, Arnoux, Irving, Ramsey, Condron, Sailes, Triebel, Armelli, Plassan, Von Seben, Post, Busch, Kraus, Geertz, Boetcher, Ulrich, Maurer, De Haas,
Bontibonne, Desgoffe, M. von Bremen, Zamacois, Escosura, Herbsthoffer, Dansaert, aBhalowicz, Boulanger, Pasini, F. E. Church, Bernatzer, Herzog, Perego, Jacobsen, Kuwasseg, fils, Preyer, Wilms, Sonderman, Beysing, Hildebrandt, Haseltine, Brendel, Lassalle, Diefenbach, De Buel, Nehlig.

WATCHES.

REMOVAL.
—
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
Have Removed their Salesroom from No. 13 South SIXTH Street to
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

AT PRIVATE SALE, A BEAUtiful Clarence Coach, elegantly finished, and almost as good as new. Cost $1600. For sale very low. Herkness' Bazaar, NINTH and SANSOM. 1t*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.
A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
3 30 60trp CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
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Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
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THE DEATH PENALTY.

Reply of Mr. Bovee to a "Citizen of the Commonwealth."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

My attention has been called to a communication in your paper of the 22d inst., which purports to be a Scriptural argument in favor of the death penalty. Although the writer is undoubtedly a "Citizen of the Commonwealth," it is quite evident from the "footprints" that he is also a clergyman of some one of our Christian churches; but as the gallows is becoming a very unpopular institution at the present time, the writer should not be censured for desiring to keep his name from the public.

I rarely take notice of anonymous communications; but, in this instance, as the article embodies the views of our opponents and are as well stated as they probably can be upon that side of the question, it matters not whether the author be layman or clergyman, which latter he undoubtedly is. And as he expresses the desire to discuss the question, not in "the light of expediency, but in the higher aspect of Divine authority," I shall confine the argument closely to the limits proposed.

First. It cannot be shown that God established the death penalty, or enacted any penal laws, before the birth of Moses. The passage, Genesis ix, 6, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," was never intended for a penal law; was never a statute in any sense of that word. At the time those words were spoken, there were but eight persons in existence. Noah and his family had come forth from the ark, and no organized government existed upon the face of the earth. Had God intended this passage as applicable to crime, would He not have mentioned other crimes than murder, and affixed penalties to their commission? It would be a strange government indeed which should enact a penalty for murder, and remain utterly silent as to other crimes. This, of itself, ought to be conclusive on this point. But admitting, just for the argument, that this was a broad and sweeping declaration of Jehovah, and was intended for the guidance of human governments in punishing the manslayer, will our Reverend "Citizen" inform us when and by whom this statute is regarded? How does the Commonwealth punish manslaughter? By imprisonment. When the crime is committed with malice aforethought, it is called murder in the first degree. The passage in dispute does not refer to murder at all; nor does it speak of premeditated murder, or even of a criminal intent. Allow me to ask the Reverend "Citizen" whether the Commonwealth hangs the lunatic? He shads the blood of his fellow-man, yet no one contends that the lunatic ought to be hung. You reply that the lunatic is not morally accountable. But this is no reason why he should not have his blood shed if the commandment be a Divine one, for it does not speak of accountability. The simple truth is that I have never known a government nor have I met an individual that would be willing to uniformly execute this statute, if it be one. This passage means either something or nothing. If it be literal, it means that we must shed the blood of the lunatic, the soldier, the duellist, and every human being who sheds the blood of his fellow-man. But the gallows advocates, including, of course, our Reverend "Citizen," declare that if man be a morally accountable being, and shall *wilfully* and *deliberately* murder his fellow-man, and in case the Governor does not pardon him or indefinitely postpone his sentence, then he shall be strangled to death. And it is a noteworthy fact that the very gentlemen, including gallows-believing clergymen, who are so clamorous for the *Divine authority* of shedding the blood of the murderer, are the very men who are ever besieging the Executive Chamber asking for clemency for these unfortunates; and especially after they have been converted; for our clergymen who *believe* in hanging don't like to encourage the hanging of *saints;* and how they can advocate the hanging of sinners, for whom Christ died, is indeed very mysterious. And what seems still more strange is, that while Christ *died* that sinners might *live*, too many of our clergymen are willing to *live* that this class of sinners may *die*.

The passage, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," was never intended as a penal law, nor can it, by any forced construction, be made to appear in that light. The passage is simply declaratory and prophetic, and has its counterpart in the following passages:—"Bloody and deceitful men shall not live out half their days." Psalms lv, 23. Again: "For all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Matt. xxvi, 52. These passages are all of similar import—the imperative form of the verb being observable in all, yet all conveying the prophetic lesson that those who are "bloody and deceitful," and those who engage in war and other bloody pursuits, will be very apt to come to violent death. The last passage quoted contains the words of Christ rebuking Peter for using his sword even in defense.

It will be noticed that "Citizen," in quoting Scripture, has in no single instance given chapter and verse. The reason is obvious. The connection in which the passages he quotes are found with others, would, if cited, destroy his own argument. For instance, he quotes, "He that smiteth a man so that he die, shall *surely* be put to death." This passage is found in Exodus, chap. 21, verse 12. Verse 17 of the same chapter reads as follows:—"And he that curseth his father or his mother shall *surely* be put to death." Allow me to ask "Citizen" if he advocates putting the man to death who should curse father or mother? Again, verses 24 and 25 of this same chapter read as follows:—"Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe." Does our Rev. "Citizen" advocate the enforcement of this code? Is it binding upon us to-day? On the contrary, did not Christ quote from this very chapter, and rebuke its whole spirit? He says, Matt., chap. 5, verses 38, 39:—"Ye have heard that it hath been said an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, but I say unto you that ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also." Again, verse 44, "But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your father which is in heaven." Here we find that Christ rebuked, in explicit terms, the very code of blood from which "Citizen" has been quoting. And this Rev. "Citizen," feeling the rebuke which Jesus gave to all "retaliationists," of which "Citizen" is one, thus tries to evade the force of the rebuke which he cannot but keenly feel. He says:—

"Do they [the anti-capital punishment men] direct us to that system of inimitable ethics delivered upon the Mount? We readily acknowledge its force and obligation, but we fail to perceive the analogy. The first embodies purely Christian graces, the legitimate growth of renewed and sanctified humanity, and are applicable to our personal relations; the latter is a civil enactment, not vindictive but exemplary, and growing out of the demands of justice."

In other words, what Christ enjoined upon us as individuals should not be observed in governments; that as individuals we ought to love and forgive our enemies, but as governments we should persecute and hang them; that in our personal relations we should strive to become *angels*, that in governmental policy we may act like *demons*. This may be *one* phase of Christianity, but if it is, it has reached a depth so *profound* that common sense will never be able to reach it.

"Citizen" says:—"The crime and the penalty are inseparable, and 'what God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'"

Let us amend by saying, "God breathed in man's nostrils the breath of life and (uniting breath and body) he became a living soul." "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." "Citizen" speaks of "the demands of justice." This word *justice* is a vague term, and has been used, the world over, as a cover for all sorts of atrocities. Constantine drowned his wife in a vat of boiling water; beheaded his eldest son; killed his father-in-law; murdered his two brothers-in-law; slew his nephew, only twelve years old, and put to death the Pagan priest who refused to give him the consolation of his religion. Then Constantine became *converted* to the Christian religion and put to death tens of thousands who refused to believe; and all these atrocities were perpetrated in the name of *justice* and Christianity. Nero and Caligula, whose crimes are unparalleled in the history of the world, committed their atrocities in the name of justice. Henry VIII, of England, destroyed half a dozen wives in the name of justice. "Bloody Mary" persecuted the Protestants in the name of justice; and justice in turn persecuted the Catholics in the person of Elizabeth. *Justice* compelled the Puritans to leave England for the Western World, where they could have "freedom to worship God," and freedom to hang and banish the Quakers.

Justice inspired the French revolution, known as the "Reign of Terror," and in its name were men and women led to the "stake," the "rack," and the "wheel." *Justice* prompted John Calvin to burn Servetus at the stake because he disbelieved the "Trinity." *Justice* hung "witches and wizards" at Salem; and to-day human beings are *strangled* to death in Pennsylvania in the name of *justice*. The red men of the forest have been nearly extirpated in the name of *justice*. A village of Piegan Indians has been recently destroyed by our Government, and innocent babes, and little children, and helpless women have been indiscriminately slaughtered by United States soldiery, and in the name of *justice*. And this great crime will be remembered in infamy, with General Sheridan, who approved the massacre, as the "figure-head" of the atrocity.

There was never an infamous crime perpetrated by any government upon the face of the earth, but *justice* was first consulted. The very word is heavy with the blood and tears of mankind. It has ever been the plea of tyrants and the "watch-word" of assassins. It has scourged the earth with fire and sword, and has been the cloak to every conceivable crime which human governments in their ingenuity could devise; while "love," "mercy," and "charity" have been crucified that *justice* might live.

It is a great consolation to every *true* Christian, however, to know that Jesus Christ never used the word *justice* in a single instance, nor did any one of His disciples, nor can the word be found anywhere in the New Testament. So much for *justice*.

There were thirty-three offenses punishable with death under the Mosaic code. Human society, in its march towards a higher civilization, has abrogated the death penalty for every offense save deliberate murder. Allow me to ask Rev. "Citizen" whether "civilization" had the right to "blot out" the penalty of death for any of these crimes? If not, then we must put to death the person who picked up sticks on the Sabbath day. "He that curseth father and mother must be put to death." If, on the contrary, society had the right to abolish that penalty for any of the offenses named, then it resolves itself into a mere question of expediency, and government has the undoubted right to abolish that penalty for the one remaining offense.

"Rev. Citizen" says that the death penalty is of universal application. If so, how happened it that God spared Moses who deliberately killed the Egyptian after first looking around to see whether any one observed him, and then buried the body in the sands? Why was David spared, a man after God's own heart, who had Uriah slain that he might possess his wife?

Under the Mosaic code the penalty of death was executed by the "revenger of blood." Allow me to inform "Rev. Citizen" that the "revenger of blood" visited the Commonwealth this last year. Gerald Eaton was under sentence of death for the murder of Heenan. The brother of the murdered man, John C. Heenan, the nearest of kin, "the revenger of blood," came from an adjoining State, and, visiting the Executive Chamber at Harrisburg, implored the Governor to spare the life of the man who was said to have killed his brother. He was the "revenger of blood," in Scriptural phrase. Such an act of magnanimity and forbearance has more of vital Christianity in it than all the sermons that have been preached *in favor of putting men to death*, since the beginning of the Christian era.

"Citizen" challenges the friends of "abolition" "to show where, under the new dispensation, one jot or tittle of that statute has been abrogated." We have already shown where Christ quoted from the penal code of Moses, and explicitly rebuked it.

To satisfy "Citizen" we will quote again (Matt. v, 17):—"Think not that I am come destroy the law and the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." And how did Christ fulfil? The Apostle Paul tells us how it was done (Romans xiii, 10):—"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; for love is the fulfilling of the law." Again (Romans xii, 17), "Recompense to man evil for evil." Let us inquire whether the gallows is rendering "evil for evil." If not, is it good for evil? Again, let us ask "Citizen" what Christ meant when he rebuked James and John for the vindictive spirit they manifested in wishing to call down fire from heaven upon the Samaritans, and what did He mean, in this connection, by saying, "For the Son of Man is not come to destroy men's *lives* but to *save* them?" Luke xiii, 58. Again, when the Scribes and Pharisees brought to Him the adulterous woman, and demanded that she should be stoned to death according to the law of Moses, Christ said, "He that is without sin amongst you let him first cast a stone at her," "and, being convicted by their own conscience, they went out one by one. And Jesus said, "hath no man condemned thee?' She said, "No man, Lord;" and Jesus said, "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more." John viii, verses 3–11 inclusive.

Does "Citizen" discover any rebuke of the death penalty in the above language of Christ? Again, when on the cross, surrounded by his murderers, He exclaimed, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Luke xxiii, 34.

If the language, the spirit, and the teachings of Jesus Christ did not rebuke the "code of blood" and the spirit of vindictiveness, then indeed is language powerless to convey the lesson; and those who will not be convinced must be left to the indulgence of their passions of hate and malevolence, for surely arguments cannot reach them.

The Christian religion has been trampled under foot and too frequently disgraced by fossilized theologians, who seem to have forgotten that Christ died, and seem only to remember that Moses lived. If the Church of Christ in the United States is too weak to reform the few murderers in each community, let it go into sackcloth over its own degeneracy. If the fifty thousand clergymen in this Union are so effeminate or worldly, or so absorbed in sectarian policy, that they must clamor for a hangman to relieve them of the troublesome duty of saving a few hundred of the lost for whom a Saviour died, let the people rebuke them. Notwithstanding the teachings of a dark and cruel theology have ever sought to retard the progress of Christian civilization, the principles of a living Christianity will yet be received by all the nations of the globe. Its floodlight of truth will yet reach the uttermost parts of the earth and unite brother with brother in the bonds of love. And when this day arrives, human blood will no longer be shed under the sanction of law; the gallows will disappear from Christian civilization, and those clergymen who, with long faces, preach solemn sermons in favor of putting men to death, will find their services no longer required by an intelligent and Christian people, who will be found ever ready to condemn the wrong and to approve the right.

MARVIN H. BOVEE.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1870.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 ORDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 31 tuths

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City.

Religion in France.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows from Paris with regard to the religious condition of the French people:—

For a right comprehension of the present state of religion in France, it is necessary to go back some distance—indeed, to the first revolution. This is pretty nigh a century, and yet so closely did events succeed one another in that interval that it seems but yesterday.

During the Reign of Terror there occurred in France religious incidents of such a character that never did modern people see the like, and never, to all appearance, will anything equally monstrous be seen again, even in that country. There is no question here of the spoliation of the Church, of the act for the organization of the clergy, and of the persecutions of every kind which ensued, and which supplied a few more pages to the martyrology. Those were events attended by very painful results for individual victims, and by very deplorable violations of principle; but, after all, more than one people have been as violent and as covetous—have been just as mad, and have committed similar faults.

Nowhere, however, but in France was there ever seen the spectacle of a whole nation, by means of its legal and constitutional representatives, abjuring Christianity and attempting to substitute a new religion, set up by public decree, in place of the ancient and venerable faith in which the country had been living for twelve centuries, and in which all civilized nations still continued to live. What this new creed was—the worship of Reason, inaugurated by Robespierre—there is no need of calling to mind. The bare remembrance of it makes the heart heave with indignation and disgust. The worship of Reason and Fraternity was a worthy accompaniment of the guillotine, the sounds of which re-echoed a hundred times a day through the public streets of Paris.

That fearful state of things, combined with scandals and murders, scenes of blood and ribaldry—that hateful comedy which was played in the gutter amidst the grinning of idiots—lasted more than ten years, God knows with what results to the hapless people! It ceased only with the Concordat of 1801; and, among the services at that time rendered to French society by the First Consul, this was by no means one of the least. The ancient religion, on accommodating itself to new requirements, was re-established, and the restoration of the old altars was one of the handsomest and most reassuring actions of the epoch at which General Bonaparte, victorious on a hundred battle-fields, obeyed the voice of wisdom, while he reposed on his blood-stained laurels.

The Concordat is in many points open to criticism; but under the circumstances which then existed, it was, beyond gainsaying, the best thing to be done, as is proved by the fact that this compact between Church and State has endured for seventy years without any notable modification. The dogma of infallibility may possibly result in the overthrow or, at the very least, in the unsettlement of the fabric; but that will be the fault of the Papacy. The nation does not even demand its modification; and, without being perfectly satisfied, continues to abide by the contract, and does not dream of tearing it up.

The state of religion under the guiding hand of Napoleon I was very complex; but, generally speaking, the clergy of France were grateful, and showed to the second Charlemagne the submission to be expected of them. Every knee was bowed before the terrible dictator. The Church formed no exception; and the famous catechism of 1811, wherein the Emperor was ranked with God, proves that the clergy were not behindhand in servility and baseness Even the persecutions of which Pope Pius VII was the pitiable object did not open the eyes of the French clergy; or, at any rate, they were as those who have eyes and see not, neither do they understand. The personal violence suffered by the worthy pontiff appeared to afflict their spirits, but did not enlighten their minds. There was not one startling protest. At the fall of the empire the clergy resumed, quite as a matter of course, under the restoration of the elder branch, the authority they had enjoyed before the revolution; and, having already been very powerful under Louis XVIII, considered themselves for a short space absolute masters of affairs under Charles X, whom they dominated.

The Jesuits at that period were one of the greatest causes of anxiety to the Liberal party, and the Martignac ministry, in 1828, covered itself with honor by satisfying just though exaggerated suspicions. During the whole reign of Louis Philippe, the clergy having shared the defeat of legitimacy, made common cause with it, and never ceased to sulk; they even caused temporary embarrassments, and in 1844 M. Thiers did not consider it beneath him to bring up a law for once more putting a check upon Jesuit audacity. Negotiations were opened with Rome, and it was the unfortunate Rossi who was entrusted with the conduct of them, when Gregory XVI died and Pius IX ascended the Pontifical throne, which he occupies still.

Under the Republic, the clergy, who had blessed the trees of liberty and hailed the downfall of the younger branch as a great deliverance, were liberal enough; but, as soon as they could, they ranged themselves on the side of Bonapartist pretension, and, without approving of all the conditions of the new regime, set about seeking advantage therefrom with a barefaced cupidity which M. de Montalembert has more than once felt bound to stigmatize. During the eighteen years that the Empire has lasted, the Church has lived on very good terms with it. For the second of December there had been acclamation; for the perjurer absolution; for the Saviour of Society glorification; for the man whose Right is from God adulation. The same course was pursued persistently, and, as the Prince was generous at the expense of the State, every one had scarcely a thought beyond increasing his share in the budget, and the principles of eternal justice and morality were clean forgotten. You may count on your fingers the prelates who have put opposition into practice, and you will find but few good men and true by the side of Monseigneur Dupanloup. The servants of God are also servants of the age, and, if the clergy mix but little in society, they are forever seeking to obtain all the advantages they can. This is not particularly noble, but the Church does not pique herself upon her stoicism; and the spirit of mammon which has pervaded the world has affected even her to a certain extent. It is not often that the priest asks for himself, but for the temple in which he ministers he is insatiable; and there is no step from which he recoils if he may but add to the richness and decoration of the sanctuary.

For the most part the French clergy are poor, and those who compose it know how to bear with resignation the constraint of a very circumscribed position. At least three-fourths of the parish priests and ministers live on 800 or 900 francs (from £32 to £36) a year; and, as they are very charitable, they find out of their very moderate salaries wherewithal to give alms, which are so much the more meritorious, as they are necessarily of small amount. This is one of the most beautiful features of Catholicism in France, and it is doubtful whether there could be found elsewhere anything superior, or even equal, to it. It is true that celibacy is a great help towards this frugality, and that without the charges of a family it is easier to bear the burden of life and to be contented with a little. Still, as the inferior clergy are recruited from among the lower orders, the position of a parish priest, for all its poor remuneration, seems far from inconsiderable to persons who were born in misery, and were otherwise destined to live in it. Yon peasant's son, who would have followed the plough, considers himself and finds himself almost a great gentleman when he becomes "your reverence;" and such is the power of vanity that the ecclesiastical profession is embraced with a sort of joy not always to be diminished by the privations of every kind which it entails.

This justice, moveover, may be rendered to the French clergy: their morals are generally very good. Scandals are extremely rare, and they would be far less so if their conduct were not fundamentally regular. Vice is sometimes concealed, but when it really exists it sooner or later crops out. It is all very fine to wear a cloak, but the cleverest hypocrisy is never long successful. I am not the champion of celibacy, and in England, no doubt, it excites horror and disdain. But it has this advantage, that the priest, if his heart be in his duties, can give himself up to them entirely, and that he has none of those distractions which are always, and very properly, caused by wife and children. That it is contrary to nature does not admit of question; but if individuals suffer by it, society derives the great gain of having folks whom there is nothing to distract from a holy mission, and who give themselves up to it without the least suspicion of by-ends or of a calculating spirit. History is our witness that up to the time of Gregory VII, and even subsequently, ecclessiastics did marry. There is little probability that the Church was the better for it; and the reform which took place some seven or eight hundred years ago has become so engrafted in the moral code that no priest, even on quitting orders, can marry. The law permits it, no doubt, or rather does not prohibit it, but the moral code and the respect of mankind, more powerful than the law, forbid it; and there is no idea, even in these times of not over-sensitive morality, which excites more repugnance than that of a married priest. It is a sort of sacrilege that the most shameless dare not commit; and among women, even the most ignorant and gross, there are very few who would consent to join their lot with that of one who has been unfrocked. The day when priests shall marry in France, on that day there will be an end of Catholicism. But that day is not near us yet; though the extravagances which are in course of preparation at Rome may bring about religious changes very unexpected and very momentous.

Poverty, chastity, and charity—we have here three virtues eminently practical, and, from the social point of view, eminently useful. But what the French clergy above all things lack is enlightenment; not that they are not far more enlightened than most of the clergy of any other religion; but they have to do with a society far more advanced than themselves; and it is the contrast which lowers them and often makes them appear beneath their work. The ecclesiastical course of study is very insufficient, so far as an opinion can be formed from outward and visible signs. The priests are brought up in the small and great seminaries, and these establishments are placed in the hands of the bishops exclusively. This is perfectly natural, and no one would dream of introducing the laic element into the direction of those houses which ought to be entirely ecclesiastical. But a less praiseworthy and far less useful feature is that they are kept in a state of obscurity through which no ray of publicity can penetrate. What is done in the seminaries? What studies, what moral discipline, what exercises, what tests are imposed on the novices? That is exactly what nobody knows. If the bishops know themselves what is done in their respective dioceses, they are in absolute ignorance about the doings of their fellows; and if they had to give some general information about clerical education in France, they would be as much at a loss as the first laic you could pick up. It is not that the bishops seek concealment, or even desire to put their light under a bushel; but it is a remnant of obsolete customs. Before the great revolution, the clergy, who formed an order apart in the State, rendered no account to anybody of what they did, and the curiosity of laics would have appeared an outrage. Nowadays it is just the same; and the seminaries have remained inaccessible when all the rest of society submits what is done to the most extensive and unlimited publicity. There are most precise statistics in respect of laical instruction; and there is not a detail concealed from the public. As for the clerics, on the contrary, absolutely nothing is known about them; and society, that knows to a "t" how other functionaries of whom it has need are made, has no idea at all about the way of making those ministers of religion who must, nevertheless, play an important part in its midst. Is this a proper state of things? Do the age and the Church reap advantage from this secrecy? Assuredly not; and, so long as the clerics do not invigorate themselves with the open daylight of public discussion, they will remain in the condition of inferiority in which they now languish, to the detriment of religion, and of society, which religion ought to leaven. It is notable that the clergy produce scarcely any remarkable work amid the host of distinguished works which the age begets from day to day. In the Middle Ages the Church was the mother and nurse of all the sciences; nowadays, owing to a multitude of causes, it is but a natural consequence that her sceptre should fall from hands for which it is no longer adapted. But ignorance is default towards all the world; and, if the Church would live and more and more regain her ascendancy over the souls of men, she must rise again at least to par. But it is for herself alone to bring about this reform in her own establishments; her friends can only advise her to do it.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 9

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 16

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haines port, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8, P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 5:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:25 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:20 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 1 12

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 823 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:35 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:35 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CATAWISSA.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Catawissa Railroad—The Road in Excellent Order.

At noon to-day the tenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Catawissa Railroad Company was held at the office of the company, Walnut street, below Fifth. The attendance was quite large.

M. P. Hutchinson, Esq., President of the Company, presented his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1869, showing the following:—

The capital account issued is:—		
41,980 shares preferred stock, $50		$2,099,000·00
23,823 " common "		1,141,150·00
500 First mortgage bonds, 7 per ct.,	$500.	250,000·00
49 Chattel " " 5 "	$500.	24,500·00
339 " " " 10 "	$550.	185,350·00
		$3,700,000·00
Less first mortgage bonds cancelled, as per requirement of sinking fund		16,500·00
		$3,687,500·00
Capital not issued:—		
2020 shares preferred stock, $500	$101,050·00	
367 shares preferred stock, $550	18,350·00	
		119,350·00
		$3,802,850·00

The earnings and expenses of the road for the year were as follows:—

Receipts	$620,171·10
Working, maintenance, and general expenses	426,348·18
Leaving balance of	$193,822·92

The business of the year shows a large increase of tonnage over previous year, 19·55 per cent. The receipts for the same period show an increase of 11·92 per cent., the increase in expenses being 5·396-1000 per cent.

The results of the year's business we feel to be quite encouraging. Beside continuing the repairs and renewals necessary to gradually bring the road up to the highest standard of economical working, thereby increasing the percentage of working expenses to 68·75 per cent. of the receipts, we have been able to divide to the preferred stockholders 7 per cent. on the preferred stock outstanding. During the past year 14·68 miles of the road have been thoroughly ballasted with refuse coal and rock, which, however, has not been charged to working expenses, as it is strictly new work and chargeable to construction account only.

The report states that one hundred additional cars have been constructed and placed on the road. A new locomotive of great speed was built and placed on the road to meet the demand for fast freight. The Board of Directors having accepted the "act of Assembly authorizing the Catawissa Railroad Company to construct branches of railroad from their main line," surveys were at once made, one leading from a point at or near Sherman's Station, on the line of the road, to what is termed the Black Creek Basin. This branch of seven or eight miles in length, with almost level grades, except two miles of thirty-three feet in favor of the trade, would place that coal within easy reach of the Danville furnaces, the furnaces on the Susquehanna, and the Western trade at Erie.

The completion of the Nesquehoning Railroad, now rapidly approaching, will furnish another source from which Lehigh coal may be obtained for the same points, as well as establish favorable connections for other interests.

The President concludes his report as follows:—

The long-promised development of your coal property by the lessees, and their failure to produce results in accordance therewith, coupled with the frequent expression of dissatisfaction as to the manner of conducting the mining operations, determined your management to have the subject investigated by employing a mining engineer of experience and known ability to make a survey of the operations and workings of the mines, and upon its results to base their course of action. The result of that investigation has proven that although the lessees have expended large amounts of money, and from the adjoining tract taken considerable coal, the mining operations in progress for the development of our tract were too indefinite in character to warrant any speedy results in our favor. Proper steps were accordingly taken to this end, and I have now to report that for the present the developments upon the estate are to be conducted under the advice of two competent engineers, satisfactory to this company. Explorations will be made to ascertain the true location of the veins, and the developments pushed forward to such an extent as to make this property a source of revenue if possible.

The report of the Superintendent of the road, George Webb, Esq., was next read. It gives in detail the operations of the road, improvements, etc. The report states:—During the past year about fifteen miles of the track between Catawissa and Milton were thoroughly ballasted with refuse coal and rock hauled from the company's mines. There were put in the track during the year fifty tons of new iron, and eight hundred and twenty-six and one-half tons of rerolled iron, forty-one tons of fish plates and bolts, twenty-five tons of spikes, and twenty-seven thousand ties.

Owing to the improved condition of the track, the number of broken rails is less than ten per cent. of former years; but some rails purchased in 1867 and 1868 were of such inferior material that they were unequal to the traffic, and hence heavy removals for the year were necessary to replace laminated and worn-out rails.

The bridges on the line of the road are all in excellent condition.

On February 12, by the act of an incendiary, your freight house and engine house at Williamsport were burned. A new and very substantial brick building was erected and put in use on August 1.

During the year extensive repairs were made to the bolsters and working parts of the gondola cars which were put on the road in 1863. Their numbers are complete, and every one in running order. Every freight car owned by the road is in running order, and is in service either in traffic or construction trains.

During the year 100 new gondolas were built at the shops.

The reports were accepted, and the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—M. Hall Stanton's chances for the Mayoralty are growing better day by day.

—Recorder Givin is being put forward as a competitor in the First Congressional district. He has a good war record, fought with the colored troops, and can command a heavy vote.

—Charles Thompson Jones, of the Twenty-first ward, is to take the road against our amiable friend Bingham. Clear the track.

—George Handy Smith, of Detective fame, desires to represent the First district at Harrisburg. George is sound on the fifteenth amendment question, and if nominated would poll a heavy colored vote.

—No less than three accidents occurred from the furious driving of steam engines through our streets yesterday. Councils should at once pass a law prohibiting this reckless practice.

—Although there are a large number of tipstaves attached to our courts, yet but few of them are ever at hand when needed.

—A new police department has been established—that of Cow Detective. Andrew De Haven, Esq., has been appointed Chief. Our bovine friends will have to look sharp.

—About the "coolest thing" of the season is the Board of Health's advertising for complaints as to dirty streets.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Yesterday the presbyteries of the two leading churches of the Presbyterian Church, which are so soon to be permanently reunited, met in this city, the only business of public importance transacted being the selection of commissioners to represent them in the approaching session of the General Assembly of the reunited Church which meets on the 19th of May in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia (N. S.) elected the following:—

Drs. Beadle and Breed, with Elders George Junkin and Thomas; alternates, Dr. Schenck and Rev. Mr. Agnew, with Elders Montelius and H. L. Hodge.

The Central Presbytery of Philadelphia (O. S.) elected the following:—

Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D., and Rev. D. A. Cunningham, with Elders James Pollock and J. Ross Snowden; alternates, Rev. Drs. Clark and Willits, with Elders John L. Davis and William McClain.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The tenth and concluding lecture of the second series of the "Star" course will be delivered on Thursday evening next at the Academy of Music by Miss Anna E. Dickinson. Subject—"To the Rescue."

On Saturday afternoon, April 16, Miss Olive Logan will by request repeat her lecture on "Girls." The tickets for Miss Logan's lecture can be had at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

10 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$57·00
10 shares American Dredging Company	11·00
1 share Mercantile Library Company	5·00
100 shares Central Transportation Company, Germantown	50·00
2 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties	126·00
8 shares National Bank of Germantown	91·00
ST. JOHN AND WILLOW, S. E. cor.—Brick Factory	$16,000
SCHUYLKILL AND LUZERNE COUNTIES—Coal Lands	6·00
WASHINGTON LANE, Germantown—Two valuable Farms, 445 and 305 per acre	
MARRIOTT STREET, No. 625—Frame Dwelling	600
GREEN STREET, No. 713—Modern Residence	11,700
SEVENTH STREET (North), No. 909—Brick Dwelling	4150
LOMBARD STREET, Nos. 628 and 630—Frame Dwellings	2750
Irredeemable Ground Rent, $60 a year	900
Irredeemable Ground Rent, $34 a year	570
Irredeemable Ground Rent, $25 a year	410

A NEW MODE OF SWINDLING.—Yesterday Officers Chandler and Wilson arrested two chaps, named August Clemens and Charles O'Neill, on the charge of swindling. The two had been engaged for several days past in canvassing the Eighth district and selling tickets at fifty cents each for a cotillion party, to be held at Fair Hill Hall, April 28, for the benefit of Clemens. They had succeeded in swindling a number of the residents, some days making as high as $10. An examination revealed the fact that Fair Hill Hall had not been engaged by them. On them were also found a number of letters addressed to various business firms asking for aid for "a poor man who had been run over and seriously injured." The accused were held in $800 bail each for a further hearing. The parties who have been duped by these rascals are requested to call at the Eighth District Station House.

THE USE OF THE KNIFE.—Owing to the *vigilance* of the Second district officers the following facts have just come to light. On Wednesday night last a rough named William Frazer, alias "Scotty," entered the tavern of one William Smith, at Front and South streets, and commenced raising a row. An ex-policeman named John Little, who was sitting quietly in a chair, was attacked by "Scotty," and badly cut in the throat, abdomen, and wrist. A warrant has been issued for the culprit, and the officers are searching high and low for him.

WANTED TO GET HIS MONEY'S WORTH.—William Bailey last evening visited the Arch Street Theatre. After the performance had ended he laid down to take a nap. One of the attaches of the place hinted that he ought to go home. William thought differently. A row then followed, and William was given into the charge of a policeman. This morning Alderman Godbou held him to bail to keep the peace.

TEUTONIC.—John Nagle and Christian Luxembourg last night entered a beer saloon at Third and Race streets, kept by one August Siegle, and raised a row. Having an old grudge against August, they beat him over the head with a chair. The noise attracting a couple of policemen, John and August were taken into custody, and Alderman Godbou held them in $500 bail each to answer.

THE RT. REV. JOHN WOOD, of the Catholic Diocese of Philadelphia, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon in the steamer Ville de Paris, from Europe, where he has been for some months in attendance on the great Œcumenical Council at Rome. He is stopping at the Astor House, with the Very Rev. J. H. Carter, the Rev. M. A. Walsh, the Rev. T. F. Hopkins, the Rev. J. O'Connor, and the Rev. M. J. Power, of this city.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Hibler this morning was arraigned John McGittigan, on the charge of procuring a fraudulent bond to be used in fraud of the internal revenue laws and regulations. McGittigan was arrested in September, 1868, whilst hauling illicit whisky, and then offered the fraudulent bail. He was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

FAST DRIVING AND PUGILISM.—Benjamin Peltz, whilst driving along Broad street at a furious rate yesterday afternoon, was arrested near Girard avenue intersection by one of Mayor Fox's policemen. Benjamin for a time resisted the officer, but was finally taken before Alderman Riddle, who held him in six hundred dollars bail to answer.

RECOGNIZED.—The woman found drowned yesterday morning at Washington street wharf has been recognized as Mrs. Sarah Scullin, aged twenty-nine years, wife of James Scullin, No. 427 Marriott's lane. She left home on the 24th of February. Deceased had been sick for a long time, and was partly deranged.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—Before Alderman Beitler, this morning, Eliza Smith, No. 1612 Sansom street, was charged with selling liquor to minors, and also with selling liquor without a license. She was held in $800 bail to answer.

SENATOR REVELS, of Mississippi, as we learn by a Washington telegram from Mr. T. B. Pugh, has consented to deliver a lecture in this city, the time fixed being Thursday evening, April 14. The lecture, we believe, will be delivered at the new Horticultural Hall.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 9·30 o'clock this morning James Duffy, aged 16 years, was run over by a cart at Seventeenth and Walnut streets and seriously injured, his jaw being fractured. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ANOTHER HERO.—Robert Pfeiffer has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Eggleton to answer the charge of endeavoring to make jelly of his wife's head with a club.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The heavy storm assisted the natural dullness in Wall street to-day, attendant upon a disposition to await further developments in the money market, to which attention was very generally directed by the closing activity in the rates on call loans last week. The earlier transactions to-day were at seven per cent., but after two o'clock borrowers were freely accommodated at five per cent on governments and six per cent on stocks. The activity of last week was purely artificial, the banks continuing to report their receipts larger than their remittances. Until the rates of domestic exchange are against this city, or until the speculation at the Stock Exchange becomes so buoyant and active as to engage all the idle capital which is now on deposit in the metropolis, there can be no natural activity in excess of six to seven per cent. Commercial paper is unchanged by this flurry in the money market, and continues to be quoted at seven to eight per cent. for prime double acceptances.

"The agitation of the question whether the Public Credit bill of last year does not put an estoppel to the operation of the present Funding bill, as well as the firmer and higher price for gold, assisted a better feeling in the Government market. As to the obstacle of the Public Credit bill, it is one of trifling import, which can be readily removed by the parliamentary remedy of adding to the Funding bill, should the latter reach final passage, the usual words, 'and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.' The strength of the Government market lies in other facts. The Treasury programme of the week contemplates the sale of a million of gold on Wednesday and the purchase of a million of bonds on Thursday. The Government list closed strong.

"The gold market was dull and steady at 111⅛ during the usual hours of business, but after 3 o'clock, upon the steadier market for foreign exchange, and particularly upon the report of a decline of three-eighths per cent. in Five-twenties at London, the price advanced to 111⅞, with sales at a sixteenth per cent. higher in late street transactions. The public credit question above referred to had already rendered the market sensitive to an advance, and hence its prompt response to additional influences."

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

THAYER.—On Monday, the 4th instant, about 3 o'clock A. M., EDWARD N. THAYER, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 261 Madison street, to-morrow afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

THIRD EDITION

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Tariff and Funding s.

Reconstruction of Tennessee.

Presen Condition of the State.

Another Arctic Expedition.

The Watt-Diamond Case.

Mr. Watt to be Returned.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill Amendments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Ways and Means Committee considered some further amendments to the Tariff bill to-day, as regards iron and steel, but no conclusion was reached, the tariff men stoutly resisting any further reduction on those articles.

Prince Edward's Island.

Ben. Butler appeared before the committee, and made an argument in favor of the treaty of reciprocity with Prince Edward's Island.

Tennesee Reconstruction.

Judge Lee, of Nashville, was examined by the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and made an explanation of the condition of affairs in their State. He belongs to the Senter party, and stated that so far as he knew every thing was quiet in that State, and the rumors of murders and outrages are exaggerated, notwithstanding members of the Tennessee delegation in Congress are constantly receiving accounts of the most terrible condition of society in all parts of the State. Judge Lee averred that many of the reported outrages are committed by vagabond negroes, and then ascribed to the Ku-Klux.

American Commerce.

By an arrangement with the Ways and Means Committee, the bill for the restoration of American commerce will come up immediately after the tariff bill is out of the way, General Schenck having promised not to press the Funding and Revenue bills until the Commerce bill is disposed of.

Arctic Exploration.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to-day to report favorably on the bill appropriating $100,000 for the benefit of Captain Hall, to enable him to fit out an expedition for Arctic exploration.

The Thomas Meeting.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives this evening, relative to the death of General Thomas, will be very impressive. Several speeches eulogistic of the deceased will be made by officers who served under him and who are now members of Congress. The Secretary of War was invited to deliver an oration on the life and character of General Thomas, but he declined, thinking it better that several of his old officers should have a chance to speak.

FROM THE STATE.

Watt-Diamond Contest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—The Watt-Diamond Committee are expected to report to-day in favor of Watt, the sitting Republican member.

The Miners' Strike.

POTTSVILLE, April 5.—The strike has become general among the coal miners in Schuylkill county. There are only a few small collieries at work now. As the operators are very firm the strike will continue until the miners yield to the reduction.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—The Judiciary Committee to investigate the manner in which the Delinquent Tax bill was passed, reported that the bill had gone through the regular channels in both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Randall was satisfied that he had done injustice to the Philadelphia Senators by his original assertion that the bill as approved had not been properly passed. If he had been present when the bill passed he would have opposed it.

Mr. Connell made an explanation of the designs and purposes of the bill which has been passed. The original Public Building bill had provided that the commission should issue bonds to an amount necessary to complete the buildings, and Councils should provide for the interest and principal of those bonds.

This proposition had been stricken out on motion of Mr. Elliott and a new one inserted, that the Commissioners should make an estimate of the amount for each year, and that a special tax should be levied annually to meet this outlay. The bill as amended by Mr. Elliot passed both houses last evening. This morning, however, the Senate reconsidered its action and struck out the amendment, leaving the bill as originally proposed.

House bill creating Thomas Nicholson Commissioner of Pensions was passed finally, amended as follows:—Mr. Nicholson will receive $2000 for one year only, and make report to the next Legislature, the Auditor-Gen to strike off the pension list such individuals as the Commissioner shall, upon a review of all the evidence in each case, decide to have committed perjury.

House.

Resolutions from the Senate, urging Congress to pension the soldiers of the war of 1812, were called up by Mr. BUNN.

Mr. Niles, from the sub-Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the manner of the passage of the Delinquent Tax bill, made a report. They say that in order to ascertain the true history of the bill during the various shapes of its passage, they summoned before them the chief and resident clerks of the House, the transcribing and comparing clerks, the chief clerk of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the chief clerk of the Senate, four Senators from Philadelphia, and Messrs. Elliott, Hong, and other members of the Philadelphia delegation, and they have taken one hundred pages of testimony. They arrive at the following conclusion:—That the bill was reported from the House committee on the 26th of February, and came up regularly on the calendar, and was objected off by Mr. Dailey, of Philadelphia, who afterwards withdrew his objections. These were renewed by Mr. Hong on the following Tuesday, March 8.

The bill again came before the House on the calendar of objected bills, and passed the House, after being amended by striking out three or four lines. From the printed report it was transcribed and sent to the Senate March 16, and in that body was referred to a committee of city Senators, of which Mr. Connell was chairman. From the evidence before your committee it appears that the city Senators had no formal meeting in reference to the bill, nor is such a meeting usual in consideration of bills referred to that committee.

Senator Connell consulted Senator Henszey in relation to certain amendments which he proposed to make, who approved them after being informed of their import. Mr. Connell and Mr. Henszey are of opinion that Mr. Watt was consulted in reference to the amendment to be made to the House bill.

On the other hand, Mr. Watt is very positive he never was consulted, and states he knew nothing of the change until he was so informed by reports which he saw in the daily papers. He further states he placed the bill on the calendar of the Senate ignorant of the fact that it had been amended in the Senate committee. When the bill passed the Senate he informed Mr. Elliott, of the Philadelphia delegation in the House, of its passage, supposing it to be the same bill that had originally passed the House.

Mr. Nagle states that he had no knowledge of the bill or its amendment until after its final passage. Mr. Connell states that the records of the Senate show that the bill was reported back to the Senate from the committee of city Senators so amended as to strike out all the House bill. Mr. Connell states that this amendment, part of which is in his own handwriting, was made by himself. This amendment is an exact copy of the bill as approved by the Governor. It also appears that the bill as amended passed the Senate finally on the 23d of March, and was messaged to the House as having passed the Senate with amendments.

Mr. Hong says he was in the House when the bill came over, that he knew of the amendment, and had moved that the House concur, which was done without objection.

The records of the House show its concurrence in the Senate amendment, and on the following day it informed the Senate that the amendment had been concurred in.

The committee concluded that the bill regularly passed through every stage, and exonerated the officers of the respective houses from all blame. The difficulties in regard to this bill seem to have arisen from the fact that the friends of the House bill were not aware of the amendments made by the Senate.

Mr. Stokes defended himself against certain charges in the *Public Ledger* of the 31st March. He denied that there had been any unusual delay about this bill in committee, and that he had made any evasive answers. It was a long article, full of mistakes. He also denied the accusations of Mr. Bardsley, who had asserted that the House Committee had met ahead of time. The committee had been called at 9 o'clock, and had met at 9·20. The statement of Mr. Bardsley was a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end.

Mr. Elliott said that while Mr. Stokes was not put in his true position by some of the newspaper articles, yet these articles were in the main correct, so far as the action of the committee was concerned. He had heard for the first time to-day that any member of the House had moved to concur on Senate amendments. The investigating committee ought to have had the chairman of the Council committee before them. Mr. Elliott also controverted the position taken by Messrs. Henszey and Davis, and stated that he had not dodged the vote on the subject on Saturday, but had been absent.

Mr. Elliott moved that 500 copies of the evidence be printed. Not agreed to.

The clerk of the committee was then paid $200.

Speaker Strang said jocularly that it appeared to be pretty evident that the amendment had been put in by certain gentlemen in the Senate who were evidently anxious that other gentlemen of the Senate and other gentlemen of the House should know nothing about it. (Laughter.) The subject then dropped.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond City Troubles.

RICHMOND, April 5.—The city troubles will at last go to the United States Supreme Court. A motion by Ellison and others to dissolve the injunction will be heard on Thursday next in Washington by Chief Justice Chase in Chambers. The motion is made—first, on want of jurisdiction; second, that there is no equity in the bill; and third, that the facts show that the injunction was improvidently awarded. In the meantime affairs will be peacefully conducted here.

The writ of ejection against Mayor Ellison, doubts about the legality of which caused General Canby to decline tendering military aid to the Marshal, will be referred to Attorney-General Hoar for his decision.

The two Mayors go on as usual, holding courts, with their police peacefully on the streets. The State court has enjoined the city officials from paying or otherwise recognizing Mayor Chahoon or his police, or any of the old city government.

The Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, April 5.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 12·25 this morning.

FROM EUROPE.

Ship News—The Weather.

QUEENSTOWN, April 5.—The steamer Etna, from New York, has arrived. The weather is beautiful.

The French Cable.

LONDON, April 5.—The French cable shares, according to the London *Times'* money article, have declined in price recently, because of threatened new competition.

The Ex-Governor of Poland.

PARIS, April 5.—Mirawier, formerly Russian Governor of Poland, has arrived here.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Arrived, steamship Calabria, from Europe.

Fire.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 5.—Hazard's building was burned to-day. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $12,500.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110½; do. 1864, do., 109½; do. 1865, do., 109⅜; do. do. new, 108⅜; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 69¾; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 64; Cumberland preferred, 33; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 25⅛; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193¾; Western Union Telegraph, 82½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

25 sh Leh Val..d b.	54	100 sh Read R..b60.	49
4 do..c&p.c.	54	300 do.....b3.	49
8 do....c&p.	54	100 do.....b3.	49
20 do.....d b.	54	100 do..Sat'day.	49
3 do...d bill.	54	100 do...b4wn.	47
2 do ..d bill.	54	100 do.....b60.	49
12 sh Lit Sch R..s5.	42	100 do.....b5.	49
26 sh W Jersey R..	63	15 sh O C & A R...	41¾
100 sh Cata Prf.....	36¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Leh R 6s..... 90¾ | $7000 N Penna 7s.18 90

The Board adjourned on the announcement of the death of Mr. Robert R. Johnson, a member of the Board.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1459, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. f117 3m

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES, etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 126 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada. f30

FOURTH EDITION

The Freedmen Tenure Act.

The Richmond Imbroglio.

Republican Victory in Cincinnati.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Judge Bradley.

of the Supreme Court, will leave for New Orleans on the first of May for the purpose of trying such cases as may come before him.

The Colored People and the President.

The answer of the President to the address submitted to him by L. H. Putnam (colored), of Brooklyn, on the homestead tenure for the freedman and material reconstruction as a national necessity, is that the address was carefully read and considered, and would be placed on file for future reference, where a copy shall be made from it for the author.

The serious nature of the several questions involved, and dependent upon Congress for the necessary solution, would not permit him to enter into the discussion of the subject in advance of the proceedings of that body, while he fully realized the great importance of the principles in the document to the colored people and whites in the Southern States.

The Conscience Fund.

Commissioner Delano has a letter from Cincinnati enclosing whisky stamps of the value of $465·50, which the writer says he stole from the Collector of the Second Ohio district, and wished to return, as he has reformed.

The Reconstruction Committee—Gov. Senter.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning transacted business of minor importance, and did not consider the General Amnesty bill.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has not yet arrived here, being detained by ill-health.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House joint resolution directing an inquiry into the loss of the United States steamer Oneida was taken from the table on motion of Mr. Morton.

Mr. Stewart regarded the conduct of Captain Eyre as an instance of shocking inhumanity, and believed it the duty of the Navy Department to institute a thorough examination as an act of justice to those who were lost, and to enable the world to know the facts, that the reprobation of mankind might be visited upon the guilty party.

The joint resolution then passed.

Mr. Cattell presented a memorial from many thousand manufacturers of New Jersey in correction of the statistics in the last report of Commissioner Wells, characterizing them as a libel upon American manufacturers and workingmen, and asking a special examination of the cases cited in the report.

The bill explanatory of the fourth article of the treaty of February 23, 1867, allowing a tract of land to be sold to actual settlers, as intended by the treaty, was on motion of Mr. Ross, passed.

Mr. Willey introduced a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States for educational purposes.

The bill requiring supervisors of internal revenue to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate was reported adversely.

The bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion of the United States at the Mint and its branches was reported favorably.

Mr. Cameron offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania who on the 18th of April, 1861, and the volunteers of Massachusetts who on April 18, 1861, marched through the city of Baltimore to defend the capital of their country, they being the first troops who responded to the war proclamation of the President of the United States.

Mr. Thurman objected to giving all the credit to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, in view of the immediate enlistment of thousands in Ohio and other Western States, in his own town more than two thousand men being in camp within three days after the President's proclamation. His friend at his side, Mr. Warner, on the second day after the proclamation, reported a full company at Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Cameron replied that no such camp then existed. He held that the services of these Pennsylvania and Massachusetts men were more important to the Government than those of men enlisting at home, because they were here to defend the capital from attack. Therefore they should receive some fitting testamonial.

Mr. Conkling asked that one other fact be included in the resolution. He would not ask to include the volunteers from New York, though first and last there were more from that State than from any other, but he would ask the Senator from Pennsylvania not to forget those New York volunteers who had hastened to his own great State to defend her and her citizens from threatened invasion.

Mr. Morton said the proclamation was responded to as promptly in Indiana and other Western States as anywhere else.

To be accurate the resolution should be confined to a simple statement of the arrival of these men in Washington.

Mr. Fenton desired it to be known that the New York Seventh Regiment was in Washington at that time.

Mr. Cameron replied that that was not until some days after. In regard to New York volunteers defending Pennsylvania, he thought the less the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) said on that subject the better it would be for his own sake.

Mr. Wilson thought there was no need of any personal feeling upon a matter so well understood. The fact was that four companies from Pennsylvania, unarmed, and one of them ununiformed, arrived here on the 18th of April, after an assault upon them with clubs and brickbats in Baltimore. One of them, a colored man named Nicholas Biddle, had been badly wounded in the head; he came into the Capitol, and the blood which dropped from his wound upon the marble floor was the first blood shed in the war. The next day the Massachusetts troops were fired into in Baltimore. The resolutions simply proposed a recognition of these facts, without intending to depreciate the services of the militia of other States.

Mr. Saulsbary denied that President Lincoln ever called for troops to defend the capital. That was an erroneous impression which had been long indulged and which should now be corrected. The President had too much good sense to suppose that troops were then necessary for any such purposes. They were demanded in order that the Government might repossess itself of Fort Sumter, which had been fired upon, and of all other property of which it might be deprived.

Mr. Cameron said the apprehension was generally entertained in and about the War Office, at that time, that troops were necessary to defend the capital against organized troops in Virginia who were supposed to be ready to march upon and capture the capital.

After further remarks eulogistic of the promptness and spirit with which their States had responded at the outbreak of the Rebellion by Messrs. Trumbull, Stockton, Pomeroy, and Ramsey,

Mr. Saulsbury moved to strike out of the resolution the reference to the President's proclamation, remarking that the precise object of their services was to suppress powerful combinations which had arisen in the States.

Mr. Stockton moved to include the New Jersey volunteers, who organized the first brigade near Washington.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the whole subject was referred to the Military Committee.

At 1·30 P. M. the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in a lengthy argument against the Bingham amendment as an engine of Rebel power, supported by technicalities, and upon the power of Congress to enter into a State and establish republican governments.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Election.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Complete returns received late last night give Fisher (Rep.), Clerk of the Probate Court, 4069 majority. The Republican majority on the entire city ticket averages over 3000. The new Board of Aldermen will stand 15 Republicans, 6 Democrats, 3 Independent, and a tie in one ward. The City Councils, with members holding over, stands 28 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and 4 Independent. Of the School Board 26 are for the Bible in the schools and 23 against it.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Quotations by the Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

English Breadstuffs Market.

LONDON, April 5.—The importations of wheat, oats, and other grains from the Baltic provinces of Russia has been so heavy lately as to depress the breadstuffs market here and in Liverpool.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 5.—The Tripoli, from New York, has arrived.

The La Creuzot Strike.

PARIS, April 5.—Telegrams from La Creuzot, of to-day's date, gave a much more favorable account of the troubles there. No collisions between the operatives and troops have occurred. The mines are deserted, and the iron works partially so. M. Schneider, one of the largest proprietors, has petitioned the Government to withdraw the troops, as their presence tends to keep alive discontent among the workmen.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, April 5—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—1 P. M.—Red Western wheat, 7s. 11d.; red winter, 8s. 8d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 17,500 quarters, of which 12,500 were American. Corn, 28s. 3d. Lard, 66s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—2·30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d. Sales now estimated at 18,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer at better prices.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The trial was resumed at 10 A. M. The empanelling of a jury promises to last all day. McFarland, in conversation, said he was satisfied with the composition of the jury so far. The room, as usual, was densely crowded. Some little delay was occasioned for want of punctuality on the part of Richard Brown, first juryman, who was reprimanded by the Recorder and cautioned to be more punctual in future.

Several persons admitted they had formed opinions on the case which no amount of evidence could change or shake, and were therefore compelled to stand aside.

Patrick McKenna, liquor dealer, from the Eighth ward, had heard of the case, but had formed no opinion that he remembered.

The juror was declared acceptable to the defense, but the people's counsel challenged him peremptorily.

To one juror who had expressed an opinion Mr. Graham took occasion to remark, "That gentleman does not go to Dr. Frothingham's Church; they don't hold any opinions up there."

Judge Davis characterized the remark as uncalled for, and the Recorder said it was only a little pleasantry by the way.

Gabriell Tousing, wholesale liquor dealer, was the sixth juror accepted.

Thomas Scott, merchant, was accepted as the seventh juror.

William Welch, merchant, was accepted as the eighth juror.

CONGRESS.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Atwood, to establish the Western judicial district of Wisconsin.

By Mr. Sargent, granting to the Yosemite Turnpike Road Company the right of way over the public lands in California.

By Mr. Johnson, memorials of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in relation to steam communication between San Francisco and Australia, and against the fur seal monopoly in leasing the seal islands of Alaska.

By Mr. Crebs, granting the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Big Wabash river.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, to protect the rights of actual settlers on the public lands.

By Mr. Van Wyck, authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, N. Y., to change its location.

The bill which was up in the morning hour last Thursday in reference to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau, was taken up and passed; yeas, 104, nays, 61.

Mr. McNeely moved to amend the title of the bill by striking out the word "discontinuing," and substituting the word "perpetuating," so as to make it read, "Perpetuating the Freedmen's Bureau." Rejected.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a complete revision of the statutes relating to patents and copyrights. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Poland, from the same committee, made several adverse reports on the bill referred to it to amend bankrupt, revenue, bounty, and pension laws, etc.

He also reported a bill to amend the Bankrupt act by providing that the jurisdiction conferred on Supreme Courts in the Territories may be exercised on petitions regularly filed in such by either of the judges thereof, and shall have the same supervisory jurisdiction as is conferred on United States Circuit Courts over proceedings in the District Courts. Passed.

The arrangements made for the memorial services in the House hall this evening, in honor of Major-General George H. Thomas, were read from the clerk's desk. According to them admission to the hall is to be by ticket.

The House then, at half-past 1 o'clock, went into committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, the question being on the clause proposing a duty of 3 cents per pound on